"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,225. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MINE INDICTMENTS STIR WASHINGTON

Action Regarded as Counter to Wilson's Attitude on Labor Exemption Proviso.

McREYNOLDS IS SURPRISED

Department of Justice Not Consulted—Union Leaders Deny Conspiracy with Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In view of the expectation that President Wilson would sign the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill with its proviso forbidding the use of a certain $300,000 in prosecuting labor unions and agricultural associations, the indictment of nineteen United Mine Workers by a Federal Grand Jury in West Virginia for alleged violation of the Sherman law caused great surprise in official circles here to-day.

It has been understood for some time that the President, in signing the bill, would issue a statement deprecating the proviso and explaining that the Department of Justice had other funds available for punishing violators of the law regardless of their affiliations. But it was not expected that any active move against labor men would be used as a practical illustration of that statement.

The political significance of the indictment is obscured for the present by the fact that Attorney General McReynolds on his return from New York to-day said that he had not ordered the prosecution and knew nothing about it. Other department officials expressed equal ignorance, and it was explained that it was almost unprecedented for a District Attorney to begin prosecutions under the Sherman act without consulting the heads of the Department of Justice.

If it is found that the indictments were brought about solely on the initiative of the local District Attorney, political interest will be directed to the attitude of the Department of Justice. If the prosecution is pushed forward it will be understood that it has the approval of the President. If the case is dropped, it will be inferred that the President's sympathy with the proviso in the Sundry Civil bill goes further into the merits of that clause than has been surmised.

Unofficial reports from West Virginia make it appear that the charges against the nineteen labor men are more serious than the technical violation of laws against conspiracy in restraint of trade ordinarily involved in widespread strikes. While indictments so far have been returned only against mine workers affiliated with the labor union, it is hinted that coal operators—not miners—in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania are regarded as co-conspirators with the union men. According to these reports, the operators in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana wanted to see the unions recognized in West Virginia, wages increased, and the cost of West Virginia coal advanced to a point where the West Virginia coal fields could not compete in the markets coveted by the operators in the other States.

If this connection between the union men and the coal operators is established and the operators also are indicted the whole aspect of the case will change. In such a case, it is believed, the sympathies of union labor might be on the side of the prosecution. It would not then be a prosecution of labor men as such. It would be a prosecution of certain laborers charged with conspiring with certain operators to restrain trade.

The proviso in the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill which caused President Taft to veto the measure was reinserted before the bill was reintroduced at the present session. At that time it was said that President Wilson had reason to believe that so many Democrats were committed to the exemption that even if he threw his influence against it many Democrats would support it and party harmony would be imperiled.

From the day the bill passed the Senate protests of increasing gravity have been presented to the President. He was told that while it undoubtedly was intended to prevent the prosecution of labor unions and farmers' associations, the proviso did not eliminate them from the definitions of the Sherman act. Labor unions in restraint of trade and farmers' associations of like character remained criminal conspiracies under the law. The proviso simply forbade their prosecution with any of the money appropriated to prosecute offenders under the Sherman law.

The arguments of eminent lawyers have had their effect, and the President said he would be greatly relieved if the bill failed to reach him. Senators in control of the bill have said that the President was not trying to escape the dilemma by having the proviso eliminated before it reached him. They also say that the President is not responsible for the extraordinary delay that has held the bill in conference for more than a month. But it is taken for granted that the longer the bill is delayed the better the President is pleased.

WHITE DENIES CONSPIRACY.

Scoffs at Idea That Miners Are in League with Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 8.—President John P. White, who with eighteen officers of the United Mine Workers of America was indicted in the Federal Court at Charleston, W. Va., on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, returned here to-night from Blaine, W. Va., where he spent Sunday. He knew nothing of the indictment until he stepped from the train.

"I am not at all surprised at the length the operators have gone to bolster up their cause," said he. "They have been charging this in the press for a month and it is particularly significant that at the investigation of conditions in West Virginia they should have brought abut this new situation. There is no foundation for the action.

"The whole charge that we have been in league with operators is absurd and ridiculous. We will be amply able to make clear that no such condition existed or was even thought of. If we conspired with the operators, why did they not indict the operators? There are operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois that own mines in West Virginia. They would hardly be conspiring against themselves.

"The whole story is a pure fabric of the wildest imagination. As you know, the Senate investigation committee starts its work next Tuesday. It is transparent that this is an attempt to divert attention from the awful conditions prevailing in West Virginia. They are shuddering at the prospect of the real cause for this investigation being

Continued on Page 2.

TO MOULIN ROUGE FOR AID.

Evicted Tenants Move Merrymakers by an Unusual Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 8.—Georges Cochon, Secretary of the Tenants' League, has again drawn attention to the misfortunes of evicted tenants in a novel manner. With a family of four people, who had been turned out of their home, taking their belongings, piled on a barrow, he went to the Moulin Rouge when the ball was at its height and endeavored to install them in the hall.

He was accompanied by some musicians whose purpose was to make discordant noises outside the residences of landlords who had behaved harshly to their poor tenants. The dance orchestra was silenced by his own, which then stopped playing while Cochon made a speech announcing that he would take up a collection for his protégés. Moved by pity and much amused at the method adopted, the spectators gladly contributed, both English and American tourists giving money to enable the evicted family to find shelter and start life again.

DROP OF 57 DEGREES KILLS.

Milwaukee Baker Thrives on 95 Fahrenheit, but 38 Proves Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—A sudden drop in temperature of 57 degrees—from 95 to 38 above zero—was fatal to John Bauman, a baker, 35 years old, while he was at work delivering goods to his customers. Bauman had been praising the weather as he made his early morning rounds, and at noon, when the mercury was near the 100 mark, he remarked that he hoped it would stay hot.

While he was eating his noon meal a cold wind from Lake Michigan sent the mercury tumbling. At 1 o'clock, when Bauman again started on his rounds, it had dropped to 75. The mercury continued to drop, and as the baker drove from shop to shop he complained of the cold. At 4 o'clock he was attacked with a fit of shivering. A physician, noticing his condition, advised a trip to a hospital, but before he reached the institution he was dead. The thermometer then stood at 38 above. Physicians will examine his body to study the cause of death.

FIREBOAT MEN LIFE SAVERS.

Swim to Drowning Man in the River and Bring Him Ashore.

Charles Anderson, a sailor of 9 Bowery, while asleep on the stringpiece of Pier 18 at the foot of Beekman Street and East River, late yesterday afternoon fell overboard. The splash was heard by Engineer George C. Farr and Fireman James P. McDonald of the Fireboat Zophar Mills. Without waiting to remove any of their clothing, both men dived from the boat into the river and swam after Anderson. There was a strong ebb tide running and Anderson was carried out.

When the two firemen came to the surface of the water Anderson was twenty-five feet away, and his strength was giving out. As he sank McDonald dove for him and brought him up, holding him until Farr got there. Between the two, after a twenty-minute struggle against the tide, they brought him back to the pier.

On the pier at the time were about 300 men, women, and children, who cheered the rescuers. Ropes were lowered and the two firemen fastened one end around Anderson, who was lifted to the pier. The two rescuers followed.

The rescue of Anderson makes the second of its kind for Farr within the past month from the same place. McDonald has figured in three previous rescues from the water.

NOSE BUILT FROM A RIB.

Bone Taken from Brakeman's Side Gives Him New Nasal Organ.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Adam Williams of Pittsburgh, a railroad brakeman, whose nose was broken last Winter when he struck an overhead bridge, is convalescing in a local hospital here with a new nose built of bone taken from one of his ribs. After he was hurt the surgeons removed the broken bones from his nose, but he had to breathe through silver tubes until the wound had healed. This, however, left him minus two nasal bones, and the bridge of his nose was flat on his face.

Recently the surgeons decided upon a second operation. They made an incision in his right side, sawed a thin piece of bone from his third rib, and cut it into two pieces the shape of the two nasal bones. These were fitted against the cheek bone and the nose fashioned into its proper shape. The nose then was placed in a plaster cast, and the doctors say it is as good as ever.

FREE FOOD WITH AN "IF."

Senate Committee Now Favors a Countervailing Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Revising their policy again, Democratic leaders in the Senate have decided to put a countervailing duty on imports of live stock and grains, fresh meats, flour, and other grain products.

These agricultural products are to be classed in the free list, in accordance with the recent decision after a conference with President Wilson, but they will be free listed with a string to them.

A countervailing duty means that the United States will charge on imports of cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, flour and such products, a duty compensatory to any duty that may be charged by another country against America on her exports of the same commodities.

This decision has been reached in the Senate Finance Sub-Committee in charge of the agricultural schedule after repeated conferences with other members of the Finance Committee and Democratic Senators particularly interested in agricultural raw material and products. By the imposition of the countervailing duty, the party leaders believe they will satisfy everybody, farmers, millers, and manufacturers, since all are to be treated alike, and the farmer cannot claim that his livestock and wheat are to compete with that of such countries as Canada and Argentina on an unequal basis.

Under the terms of the arrangement proposed, live stock and grains will be admitted free from countries which impose no duties on their imports from this country. Should Canada, Argentina, or any country which now has such agricultural products on the dutiable list determined to remove such duties at any time, they would automatically go to the unrestricted free list of this nation.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR OFFICES.
The Lily Drinking Cup is the best of all sanitary cups. It is made by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. Samples mailed free. —Adv.

DR. CHAS. A. BRIGGS, THEOLOGIAN, DEAD

Teacher Who Twenty Years Ago Divided Presbyterians a Victim of Pneumonia.

KEPT UP WORK TO THE END

His Last Book Supports Views Which Brought Suspension for Heresy—He Was 72 Years Old.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, one of the most widely known theologians of his day and one of the most brilliant controversialists in the late nineteenth century theological discussions in Europe and America, died yesterday morning at his home in this city. He was 72 years old. Death followed pneumonia, with which he was stricken a month ago.

His home was in the Union Theological Seminary, where he had just completed his fortieth year as a teacher. The greater and the richer part of his life was devoted to this seminary, and with it his career is closely associated. When, more than twenty years ago, the cry of heresy was raised against Dr. Briggs, the fight was not only his fight but Union's.

The attack was made against both man and institution, and in that schism, which was the greatest ever experienced by the Presbyterian Church in this country, the Presbyterians lost both man and institution. Dr. Briggs, after trial for heresy before the General Assembly in Washington, was overwhelmingly convicted and suspended from the Presbyterian ministry. Union, which had been a Presbyterian seminary, withdrew from its connection with that denomination and set itself up as a university of theology, fastened to no sect at all.

The accusation against Dr. Briggs was that he taught a breaking away from the century-old lines of Presbyterian thought.

"Which will you believe—Christ or Briggs?" was the passionate cry raised in the trial at Washington, in the late Spring of 1893.

But Dr. Briggs and his adherents felt that, in its separation from the denomination, Union was standing firm only for the freedom of scholarship.

Dr. Briggs's avowed position was that of a theologian who cared little for denominational lines, and who sought to emphasize whenever he could the rock-bottom unity of the Christian faith underlying all the denominations. It was in that spirit that he presented himself for ordination as a preacher in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He wanted to preach again, and his old church was closed to him, so he accepted the outstretched hand of his friend, the late Bishop Potter, and entered the Episcopalian ministry in 1900, passing through all the preliminary stages that would confront any layman seeking to attain a pulpit in that denomination.

Many of those close to him pointed to his course in entering this new ministry, not as an indication of a preference for that denomination, but of his indifference to denominational restrictions and his very deep faith in the fundamental Christian doctrine. One of his latest books bore the title "Church Unity." The day before he was taken ill he received from the press the first copy of his last printed work, "The Fundamental Christian Faith."

Dr. Briggs's first pastorate was a church at Roselle, N. J., where he preached from 1870 to 1874. In the closing months of this pastorate he began work at the seminary where he had studied theology and where he took the chair of Hebrew. It was at the time of his transfer from that chair to the chair of Biblical Theology in 1891 that he was charged with heresy in the Presbytery of New York. Before the close of the year the case was dismissed. The next year an appeal was made by the Prosecuting Committee to the General Assembly held in Portland, and the New York Presbytery was ordered to try the case. He was acquitted. Once more the Prosecutors appealed to the General Assembly held in 1893 in Washington. It was this Assembly which condemned him for heresy and suspended him from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

It is interesting to recall after twenty years that one of the points raised against Dr. Briggs was that he had credited Martineau and Newman with as high a place in the Kingdom of Heaven as Spurgeon. In his defense Dr. Briggs admitted that this expression of opinion might have been offensive to many of the Presbytery and quite possibly to a majority of the Assembly. But the average opinion of the Christian world, he said, would not assign Spurgeon a higher place. For his own part, he said, he could not see how any fair-minded man could gainsay that. He objected, however, to bringing such concrete cases into the charges at all.

"If you bring them in, you must meet the issue before the Christian world. But why bring them in?

"The prosecution," he said, "make the mistake of making the Bible the source of authority instead of God speaking through the Bible, to men, as I do. Hence they cannot understand me. I do not hold that the reason and the Church are sources of divine authority, but streams, fountains, media, through which God communicates to man.

"I have endeavored to explain my views. I hold them sincerely and with all my heart. I hope they are set forth in the Holy Scripture. I know that many of them are set forth in the Westminster Confession. I challenge you before God to judge me rightly and conscientiously. I challenge you before God to judge me according to the record. I challenge you before Jesus Christ to do me justice in your judgment."

But they found him guilty of heretical teachings by the overwhelming vote of 383 to 116.

Dr. Briggs was born in New York on Jan. 15, 1841, the son of the late Alanson Tuthill Briggs and Sarah Mead Berrian. He was married in 1865 to Julie Valentine. Of his seven children five are living—Alanson Tuthill Briggs, Herbert Wilfrid Briggs, Mrs. Philip M. Kerridge, Emilie Grace Briggs, and Olive M. Briggs.

His chief writings were "Biblical Study," 1883; "American Presbyterianism," 1885; "Messianic Prophecy," 1886; "Whither?" 1890; "Authority of Holy Scripture," (on which the charges of heresy were based,) 1891; "Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch," 1892; "Bible, Church, and Reason," 1892; "Messiah of the Gospels," 1894; "Messiah of the Apostles," 1895; "General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture," 1899; "Incarnation of the Lord," 1902; "New Light on the Life of Jesus," 1904; "Ethical Teaching of Jesus," 1904; "Commentary on the Psalms," (two volumes,) 1906-7; "Church Unity," 1909; "Fundamental Christian Faith," 1913. Several other volumes were in preparation awaiting only his revision.

In addition to these books and to innumerable articles, sermons, and addresses, he wrote and enlarged commentaries on the Psalms and on Ezra in the Schaff-Lange series, 1872, 1876; edited The Presbyterian Review, 1880-1890; the new edition of the Robinson-Gesenius Hebrew Lexicon, in conjunction with Drs. Brown and Driver, contributing the theological articles; the International Critical Commentary and the International Theological Library. His defense and the other records of his case have been printed in several parts.

Lost City in the Clouds Found After Centuries.

A dramatic story of the most important archaeological discovery of recent days made by a hardy American explorer will be told, with interesting pictures,
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

MISS DAVISON DEAD, HAILED AS MARTYR

Suffragette Who Threw King's Horse Had Believed Some Woman's Life Must Be Given.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 8.—Miss Emily W. Davison, who caused such a sensation at the Derby by trying to stop the King's horse, died in Epsom Cottage Hospital at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon. Her condition had been hopeless for twenty-four hours. She did not recover consciousness from the moment she was knocked down. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

It is understood that, though the members of her family are not supporters of the militant movement, they will not oppose the wish of the Women's Social and Political Union that the funeral take place in London instead of at her mother's home in Northumberland. The relatives of Miss Davison visited the hospital yesterday, but were not present when she died.

References to the tragedy were made to-day at two suffragette meetings in Hyde Park. At the Women's Freedom League gathering Mrs. Despard, speaking with great emotion, said she hoped the case of Miss Davison would kindle a flame in the souls of men which would end the present awful situation. Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the new Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, Miss McGowan said Miss Davison had given her life in order to call attention to the wrongs of women. She knew that the dead woman had always held the view that a woman's life would have to be sacrificed before the women of this country got justice.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—The Daily Sketch has received a message from Christabal Pankhurst, who is now in Paris, in which she says:

"Miss Davison died for women. She did this to call attention to their wrongs and to win for them votes. The Government's refusal to grant the vote drove her to make her protest. The argument has not convinced Mr. Asquith of the seriousness of his position, but perhaps the woman's death will.

"Miss Davison's memory will live in women's hearts and history for all time. There will be a public funeral in honor of this soldier who has fallen in the war for freedom."

In striking contrast to the meetings of the constitutional society in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, which met with only heckling, the attempts of the Women's Social and Political Union's speakers to address the crowd resulted in a number of fights between the male bodyguards of the women and the spectators.

Waiting until the Constitutionalists had finished, the members of the Women's Political and Social Union raised their flags at several points, but the crowd pushed in and pressed the speakers together. At one point the women were rushed off their feet, and the police had to escort them from the park. Several arrests were made.

RACE STAND IN FLAMES.

Hurst Park Fire Laid to Suffragettes —Destruction Certain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—In the early hours of this morning the grand stand at the Hurst Park race course was discovered on fire. Incendiarism by suffragettes is suspected.

The total destruction of the grand stand appears certain. Already three parts are destroyed, including the royal boxes.

The stables some little distance from the stand were also in flames, but they were saved.

CALLS MILITANTS CRAZY.

Alfred Noyes Thinks Those Who Are Not Are Agitating for Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who is a guest at the house of Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich at Ponkapoag, Canton, laughed when asked for a little talk on the militant suffragettes to-day.

"Why," he said, "I think they are mentally unhinged. Take that case in to-day's papers, for instance, of the woman who tried to stop the King's racer. What reason could she have for injuring the jockey, a man who very likely was in favor of woman suffrage, as many of the workingmen of England are?"

"Do you think Mrs. Pankhurst will ever serve out her whole sentence?"

Mr. Noyes has a very gentle way of saying things. He was never gentler than when he answered: "I think she is more likely to bring up in a lunatic asylum."

"Are you in favor of woman suffrage?"

"Indeed I am," he answered emphatically. "I see no reason at all against it, and, in spite of the militant movement, I think there are plenty of women in England who deserve to be allowed to vote and would do so intelligently. This militant movement—I don't understand it all," he went on. "I don't believe those women really want the vote. You know the leaders are salaried, and if women got the ballot they would be out of a job. Haven't you noticed how many times when some bill in favor of equal suffrage was about to come up in Parliament and stood a fair show of getting passed a militant outrage would be perpetrated on the night before, and then the measure would be lost by a majority of only 15 or 16 votes—killed by this act of violence? I can't understand such a demonstration except for such a purpose. It seems as though otherwise they would wait until the night after to see how it came out."

When you go to the country, take ANGOSTURA BITTERS, an exquisite tonic. —Adv.

SHOT AT CHURCH BY DRUNKEN MAN

Young Painter, Crazed by Liquor, Wounds Usher Who Tries to Quiet Him.

While Dr. Francisco Pirrezini was preaching a sermon last evening in the Church of the Ascension at 340 East 106th Street, some of the congregation who sat in the rear were annoyed by shouting on the stairs outside of the front entrance. Peter Colonelli, a stone mason, of 242 East 106th Street, who was an usher at the services, was notified by his wife that there was a man outside making trouble. Mr. Colonelli found a man trying to force his way into the church, and cursing those who were opposing him.

"What do you want here, my friend?" said Mr. Colonelli.

The disturber shook himself free and faced the church usher. With more oaths, he drew a revolver and fired twice. The first bullet struck Mr. Colonelli in the right arm. The second went wide. Several members of the congregation ran to aid Mr. Colonelli and others pursued the man who had shot him.

Before the shooting Dr. Pirrezini had heard the noise outside and had paused for quiet to be restored. The reports of the two revolver shots threw the congregation into an uproar. Most of the men ran to the entrance of the church, where the shooting occurred. Dr. Pirrezini left the pulpit and joined the throng at the door.

Policeman McQuaide and Detectives Kuhn and Cruise of the East 104th Street Station had heard the shots, and they joined in the pursuit of Mr. Colonelli's assailant. The fugitive ran to First Avenue, and then over to 105th Street. When he found his pursuers gaining on him, he turned into the doorway of a tenement house at 319 East 105th Street. The policeman and two detectives, close at his heels, followed him up two flights of stairs. They arrived at the landing of the second floor a few feet behind him. Instead of climbing further up the stairs, the fugitive ran to the back of the hall and crawled through a window which overlooked the court in the rear of the tenement. He clung to the sash with both hands until Detective Kuhn attempted to seize him by the wrists. Then re released his hold and dropped to the pavement two stories below.

The police found him there unconscious. He was taken to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries. He is not expected to live. He was identified from papers he was carrying as Giuseppe Giamessi, 19 years old, a painter. He had been drinking heavily. The bullet struck Mr. Colonelli in the right arm, made only a flesh wound, and no serious results are expected.

AUTO KILLS A BICYCLIST.

Four Men in It Sped Away Without Offering Assistance.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 8.—A big automobile, speeding on the outskirts of this city to-day, scattered a party of six Philadelphia boys out for a spin on their bicycles, and in passing struck Albert Tobin, 17 years old, of 3,431 Masher Street, Philadelphia, hurling him to the side of the road and instantly killing him. The autoists then threw on high speed and escaped.

The killing occurred at Five Points on the Columbus Road, three miles from Burlington, one of the popular routes for automobiles running between New York and Philadelphia. According to the boys with Tobin they were riding on the road when two automobiles approached from opposite directions. Tobin drew closer to the side of the road, but one of the cars struck his bicycle, twisting it into a shapeless mass and hurling the rider through the air. The automobile that hit him was gray in color, the boys said, and there were four men in it.

PULMOTOR SAVES INFANT.

Born with Collapsed Lungs, Air Is Forced In—First Case.

Mrs. Ida Nathanson of 481 East 167th Street, who has been a patient in Lebanon Hospital, gave birth there yesterday to a boy weighing six pounds. But the child was born with collapsed lungs, in which there was no air, and consequently there was no circulation of blood. Dr. Epstein of the house staff tried the usual remedies for this condition, but they proved unavailing. Then Dr. Abraham Ronzy, visiting physician, suggested that they try a pulmotor which had arrived at the institution several days before.

Placing the cap over the child's face in the same way it is used for restoring an asphyxiated person, the two physicians worked the pulmotor at very low pressure. Within ten minutes there was respiration and circulation, and the infant was declared out of danger. Dr. Ronzy said later that as far as he knew this was the first time a pulmotor had been put to this use, and said he would report the case to the medical societies.

STOPPED ON HONEYMOON.

Driver Arrested for Beating Horses and Couple Almost Lost Train.

A honeymoon couple from Brooklyn nearly lost their train at the Grand Central Station last night when the driver of the cab in which they were riding was arrested on a charge of cruelly beating his horses. The couple got out of the cab and were fretting at delay when the crowd which gathered noticed that a sign "Just married" had been tacked on the cab by some kind friend and well wisher. The couple hurried away in a taxicab.

Joseph A. Warner, a lawyer of 630 West 139th Street, was responsible for the arrest of the driver, Andrew Buckner, of 348 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. Warner called Patrolman Doyle of the Mercer Street Station at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue and told the policeman he had seen Buckner beating the horses for three blocks.

Buckner was released on bail after a short stay in the Mercer Street Station for appearance in the Jefferson Market Court this morning. His employer, Abraham L. Bennett of 287 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, gave the bond. Buckner said he was driving a pair of green horses, and he had to use his whip.

The bride and bridegroom were not identified.

BRITAIN APPLAUDS VERDICT FOR ISAACS

Complete Exoneration for Marconi Director, Says London Chronicle.

ANTI-SEMITISM IS BLAMED

That and Enmity to the Government Said to Have Inspired Anti-Marconi Campaign of Calumny.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—The Chesterton case verdict, with its vindication of Godfrey Isaacs, is accepted by the Liberal newspapers as the only possible judgment in view of the evidence produced. The Chronicle says that what must have impressed the jury was plain truth. Chesterton slung mud without having, or apparently troubling to get, the slightest evidence. His state of mind toward his victim was, as the Judge said after the verdict, one of "invincible ignorance." The Chronicle congratulates Godfrey Isaacs on the result of an action which few City men, however high their reputation, would care to bring.

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, discussing the reactions of the Chesterton trial on the political situation, says that had the case ended in the acquittal of the accused it would have been interpreted as an unfavorable omen for the Government. "The proceedings," he says, "at the interminable inquiry of a most amazing select committee had helped to create an atmosphere of distrust which reacted unfavorably on the Government and of which the Opposition had been quick to take advantage on every opportunity. The Chesterton trial served a useful purpose in exposing the lies which have nourished the outrageous campaign of calumny. A London jury having found Chesterton guilty of the charge of criminally libeling Godfrey Isaacs, this has had the effect of a battering-ram vigorously directed against the monstrous fabric of misrepresentation. The structure has come clattering to the ground, and great was the fall thereof. No impartial person who followed the proceedings at the trial can doubt that the verdict is a just one.

The Daily News says that the verdict in the Chesterton case will command the approval of every one concerned for the decencies of journalism and public life. Referring to the Judge's description of the conduct of Chesterton as the result of "invincible ignorance," The News says:

"Invincible ignorance there was in the crusade of criticism, which was without parallel alike for its venom and perversion of facts; but it is not ignorance of innocent purpose; it is willful ignorance, inspired by deliberate ulterior motives. Those motives are twofold—anti-Semitism and antagonism to the Government.

"So far as the first is concerned, Saturday's verdict will give a salutary check to a detestable importation from the Continent. Jew-baiting, twin brother to Clericalism, will not be tolerated in this country, and those who attempt to revive it will find that they have mistaken the temper of the British people. We hold no brief for Jews; there are good and bad Jews, as there are good and bad Gentiles, or good and bad Teutons and Latins. Let them have justice on their individual merits, but do not let us have part in a Jehad against Jews in the interests of Rome."

DYING BOY PLEADS FOR CHUM

Exacts Promise That Lad Who Shot Him Accidentally Shall Go Free.

Fred Moon, 12 years old, of 1,720 Bleecker Street, Ridgewood, L. I., who is dying in the German Hospital, pleaded last night for his playmate, Chester Fisher, 11 years old, of 1,731 Bleecker Street, who was arrested for having fired the pistol shot which wounded the Moon boy. The two lads were ambitious to become Boy Scouts, and they were examining a large pistol in the cellar of the Fisher home yesterday afternoon, when it was accidentally discharged. The bullet penetrated Moon's abdomen. His companion assisted him to the hospital, which was several blocks away.

The dying boy's parents and a policeman were at his bedside when he recovered consciousness last night and heard that his playmate had been arrested. He pleaded for his release.

"Chester was not to blame," he said. "Promise me that he will go free. It was only an accident."

The promise was given and the boy smiled before he became unconscious again.

HIS DIAMONDS HELD.

Passenger Asked to Explain by He Did Not Declare Jewels He Wore

Bornok Lewitanski, an exporter of American pearls, with offices in Chicago and Antwerp, who arrived yesterday from Southampton on the American liner Philadelphia, was asked by the customs officials on the pier to explain why he had not declared diamonds he was wearing which were estimated to be worth $1,000. When his baggage was being examined, Inspector Wild asked Lewitanski if he had anything to declare in his baggage, and he replied that he had nothing dutiable. The Inspector sent for Acting Deputy Surveyor Isaac Harris, who informed the passenger that if he had anything to declare he would have an opportunity to do so.

Lewitanski showed the diamonds he was wearing, and said that he did not know that he would have to declare them. Mr. Harris ordered the diamonds sent to the Appraisers' Stores for valuation, and the owner was instructed to appear at the Custom House this morning to explain to the Surveyor why he had not put the jewels, consisting of rings, scarfpin, and studs, on his declaration paper.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

Severe in Quebec Province, Buildings Being Swayed by Shock.

LACHUTE, Quebec, Monday, June 9.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 1:30 A. M. to-day. The shock lasted about two minutes and buildings throughout the town rocked and swayed. The only damage reported was from numerous small breakages of household utensils and ornaments shaken from shelves and mantelpieces.

The shock was felt for miles around and was reported especially severe in the neighborhood of Brownsburg.

STEEL TRUST IN CANADA.

Dominion Branch Incorporates There with $20,000,000 Capital.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 8.—A Dominion charter has been obtained by the Canadian branch of the United States Steel Corporation.

The capital of the company is placed at $20,000,000, and the chief place of business is Ojibway, Ontario.

CHINDA LOSES RULER'S GIFT

Japanese Ambassador Left Cigarette Case on Banquet Table.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 8.—Viscount Sutemi Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, lost his beautifully carved cigarette case when attending the banquet given in honor of Ambassador George W. Guthrie here last Friday evening. The case was a gift from the late Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan, and was inlaid with precious pearls.

After his arrival at the banquet hall the case was laid beside Ambassador Chinda's plate. As he prepared to leave the hall he was seen to light a cigarette. He believes he left the case on the table. The police are searching for it.

TRIPLETS ARE WELCOMED.

Mr. and Mrs. Isler Prayed for Children, After Losing Four.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Isler lost their four children, Ida, Hyman, Rudolph and Joseph, when fire destroyed their home in Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, on Jan. 31, 1912. Since then they have prayed that they would be blessed with more children, and three days ago their wish was realized, Mrs. Isler giving birth to triplets. Then the Islers sent word around to all their friends and arranged for a big entertainment at the baptismal service which was set for Saturday night. The children were named Joshia, Samuel, and Nechame. After the ceremonies by the Rev. Victor Cohen of 287 Madison Street, there was a reception, and an address was made by Rabbi Israel Goldfarb of the Congregation Beth-Israel Anshei Emes.

There were more than 200 friends of the couple present, and as many more sent gifts. The Islers are now living at 729 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

POST FOR DR. VAN DYKE.

Princeton Professor to be Minister to The Netherlands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, professor of English literature at Princeton University, is to be the new American Minister to The Netherlands at The Hague. President Wilson has offered the post to Dr. van Dyke, and it is understood the appointment will be both acceptable and gratifying to the Holland Government.

The announcement, which was made to-day, disposed of the rumor that Charles W. McAlpin, secretary at Princeton University, had been selected for the place. However, it probably means that Secretary McAlpin, for whom President Wilson has a strong admiration, is to receive some other assignment in the diplomatic service.

Dr. van Dyke was for many years pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City. He has been a Princeton Trustee, preacher to Harvard, Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale, and American lecturer to the University of Paris.

ICEBERGS RECEDE NORTH.

Strong Currents Checking Drift Southward, the Seneca Reports.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8.—Icebergs, which for weeks have been drifting south across the path of transatlantic steamships, are now being carried northward by strong currents, according to a wireless message from the revenue cutter Seneca, received at the naval radio station to-day.

The dispatch from the Seneca, which has been patrolling the Newfoundland waters since early Spring in search of dangerous ice floes, was as follows:

"Steamer California reports at 7 A. M., on 5th, passed large berg, latitude, north 43.27, longitude, 45.33 west. Seneca cruised from latitude 45.20 to longitude 47.20, northwest to Grand Banks; found no ice. Strong northerly current. Ice apparently going north."

SIGHTED THREE ICEBERGS.

Caledonia Reports Them East of Atlantic Steamship Lanes.

Capt. F. H. Wadsworth of the Anchor Liner Caledonia, which arrived last night from Glasgow, reported that at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, in latitude 43—27 N and longitude 45—34 W, he sighted one large iceberg, about 100 feet high and 80 feet long, and two lesser bergs, with several "growlers" around them. The bergs were east of the Atlantic steamship lanes, the Captain said, but were in the track of steamships in the North Atlantic trade.

Among the cabin passengers was the Rev. John E. Adams, a well-known Presbyterian minister from Aberdeen, who is going to make a tour through the United States and Canada. This is his second visit. Two Scotch servants, who had been in the minister's employ in Aberdeen, emigrated to Canada, and both married well. The Rev. Mr. Adams said he was going to be the guests of one of the girls, whose husband was a wealthy rancher in Manitoba.

BUFFALO BILL WELL AGAIN.

Recovers from Illness and Leaves Nashville for Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, June 8.—Col. William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) who was taken suddenly ill in this city Friday, has fully recovered, and left this afternoon for Atlanta.

His Third Wife, Her Fourth Spouse.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—William Everett, 68, and Mrs. James Morissey, 72, were married to-day near Mineral, Wis. It was the third matrimonial venture for the bridegroom and the fourth for the bride, whose combined ages total 140 years.

'BIG FOUR' OF POLO TO DEFEND TROPHY

Foxhall Keene's Injury Forces Committee to Return to the Veteran Players.

BRITISH MAY CHANGE, TOO

Capt. Cheape Perhaps Out of Line-Up Which Whitney and His Twice Winning Team Face To-morrow.

America will be represented in the polo match to-morrow at Meadow Brook for the championship of the world against the English team by the popularly known "Big Four," composed of Lawrence Waterbury, James M. Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, and Devereux Milburn, who will occupy the same positions they held when they won the cup in 1909, and again successfully defended it in 1911. Capt. Whitney will again lead the champion four.

This agreement was reached yesterday at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, composed of H. L. Herbert, William A. Hazard, August Belmont, E. D. Morgan, and H. P. Whitney, who met at the Meadow Brook Club. The session was necessary because of the accident to Foxhall P. Keene, the Captain of the quartet which had been named last Wednesday to take the place of the champions, and made up of Louis E. Stoddard, Devereux Milburn, Keene, and Malcolm Stevenson.

The text of the committee's resolution is as follows: "Owing to the regrettable accident to Foxhall P. Keene, causing a loss of combination and team play, which is essential to success, it is made imperative to select another team."

Five Substitutes are Named.

It was also decided to provide against further trouble in the way of accidents by naming as many substitutes as possible. To that end L. E. Stoddard, Malcolm Stevenson, Rene La Montagne, R. L. Agassiz, and H. C. Phipps were nominated by the committee.

The earlier substitution of three new men in the line-up, Milburn being the only one of the famous internationalists to be retained in defense of the Westchester Polo Club Trophy, had occasioned a world of comment, and was viewed by followers of the sport with mixed feelings. It was explained, however, by the committee that the action was taken because the "big four" had not been playing up to the mark, while the newly named aggregation had been showing a brand of polo which promised to overshadow anything which might be delivered by the team as a whole which had brought the world's trophy back to this country.

Closely following the announcement of the second reconstruction of the American team came the rumor that in all likelihood Capt. Leslie St. C. Cheape, who has been slated to play No. 1 for the English team, and who filled that position in the 1911 matches to the satisfaction of the English adherents of the game, would be missing from the line-up when the challengers took the field to-morrow. There was no reason given for his possible defection. The foreign team, however, is very well equipped with substitutes, as either F. M. Freake or Lord Wodehouse, who came over to fill any gaps made by accident or otherwise, are of the quality to fit in nicely no matter where they are put.

The English team, the make-up of which has been known for several months, because of its work on the polo fields at Eaton, in England, and because of the pre-eminence of the men, all of whom had made their way to the top of the playing ranks through inter-regimental contests in India, was considered to have a vast advantage because of the fact that they were practically playing as a unit, with every member of the team apparently being able to anticipate the actions of his fellows.

On the other hand, the preliminary work of the seemingly foreordained four for America fell far short of the prowess expected of them, and when they failed after nearly two months of what was to several of them grueling work in their endeavors to fit themselves for the struggle, when arrayed against the men who deposed them last week, it was thought that a new combination for defense was necessary.

Players Improve in Practice.

Since then, and, as a matter of fact in last Saturday's match, in which the newly-named four were put in the field against a team the chief members

its stands to accommodate 13,000 spectators; auto parking spaces and room for standees will more than double this attendance each day, and the revenue derived from the gate receipts will be large.

The sliver cup, the struggle for the possession of which has aroused such international sporting furor, until recently has reposed in a safe deposit vault in New York City. It was first offered by the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., to be known as the International Challenge Polo Cup. An English team sent by the Hurlingham Polo Committee won the cup the same year in two straight matches. Four years later W. McCreery, F. J. Mackey, Foxhall Keene, and L. McCreery attempted to regain the trophy. They lost the only game played. In 1902 another attempt was made, England winning two out of three games. Success crowned the efforts of the "Big Four" in 1909, for England's cup defenders were defeated in two straight games. England returned to the attack in 1911, but Whitney, Milburn, and the two Waterburys proved too strong, and the challengers lost two games by scores of 4½ to 3 and 4½ to 3½.

POLO AT PHIPPS FIELD.

American and English Teams in Last Exercise Before Big Series.

Polo enthusiasts journeyed to Phipps Field at Westbury yesterday in anticipation of seeing some of the men who will be arrayed against each other in the world's championship in action for the last time prior to the big matches. But two of the men who have been name as possible contestants got into the saddle for actual play, these being H. C. Phipps, one of the substitutes on the American team, and Capt. Lockett, back of the English team.

The fours lined up as Reds and Whites, the former being composed of J. S. Phipps, H. C. Phipps, W. Goadby Loew, and Bradley Martin, who beat their opponents, Howard Phipps, Capt. Lockett, J. Watson Webb, and W. D. Straight, by 8 goals to 7.

Later in the afternoon the American champion four, made up of the two Waterburys, H. P. Whitney, and Devereux Milburn, and L. E. Stoddard took a turn at knocking the ball about, but with no idea of anything very serious, only endeavoring to give their ponies a little needed exercise. With the exception of Capt. Lockett, the members of the English squad, including Capt. Miller, did likewise, the limbering up process for both teams lasting for over two hours.

There was an amusing incident at the gate leading to the field where the play was held in the afternoon, when August Belmont, Daniel Chauncey, Rene La Montagne, Foxhall P. Keene, and other notables of the polo world attempted to get through into the Phipps estate. When Mr. Belmont made his appearance the gatekeeper refused to permit him to enter, a similar state of affairs existing when many others tried to get by.

The roadway was blocked for nearly a quarter of a mile on either side of the entrance by motor cars, the occupants being compelled to leave them on the roadway because of the gatekeeper's refusal to permit any of them to enter the grounds.

Upon being told that it was really Mr. Belmont, who is a member of the Executive Committee, who wanted to get by him, the gatekeeper said: "Sure, they all tell me they are some one or the other; you can't come in." A similar fate was in store for a number of others, but it was stated that the climax was reached when Foxhall P. Keene, the recently appointed Captain of the team nominated last Wednesday, attempted to get by. With his arm in a sling, because of his accident at Meadow Brook on Saturday, he tried to parley with the gateman, only to get the same treatment as that accorded to the other notables. The matter was finally patched up to the gateman's satisfaction and the polo folk gained entrance.

International Polo Match Details

TROPHY.—International Polo Cup. Presented by Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., 1886.

MAKEUP OF TEAMS.

ENGLAND.	AMERICA.
No. 1—Capt. L. St. C. Cheape.	No. 1—L. Waterbury.
No. 2—Capt. A. N. Edwards.	No. 2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
No. 3—Capt. R. G. Ritson.	No. 3—Harry Payne Whitney.
Back—Vivian Lockett.	Back—Devereaux Milburn.
SUBSTITUTES.	SUBSTITUTES.
F. M. Freake.	Malcolm Stevenson.
Lord Wedehouse.	L. E. Stoddard.
	R. L. Agassiz.
	H. C. Phipps.
	R. La Montagne.

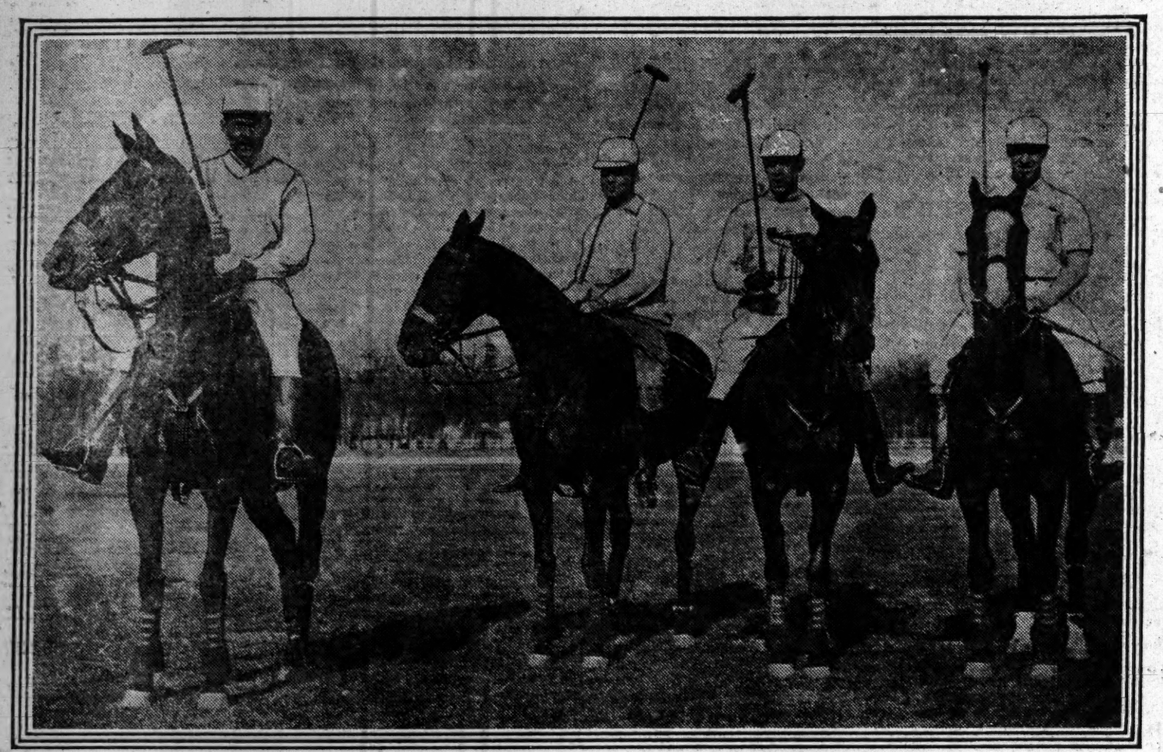
Referee—Robert E. Strawbridge.
Judges—Joshua Crane, Boston, and Capt. E. D. Miller, England.
Goal Judges—Dr. H. A. Souther, Milton, Mass., and F. Forrester, Lakewood.
Official Timer—W. Strother Jones.
Scene of Contest—Meadow Brook Club Grounds, Westbury, L. I.
DATES SELECTED—Tuesday, June 10, and Saturday, June 14. Weather permitting.
CONDITIONS—Best two out of three games.
TIME OF STARTING—4:30 P. M.
TIME OF EACH GAME—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each. Three minutes intermission between periods. Seven minutes intermission between fourth and fifth periods.

Game begins when the referee throws the ball between the contestants, each of whom shall be on his own side of the middle line.

COLORS—English, dark blue blouse and white helmet with dark blue band; American, red blouse and white helmet.

SCORING—The teams change ends after each goal, thus alternating in attack and defense north and south. A goal is made when the ball goes over and clear of the line between the goal posts, which are twenty-four feet apart, or above the top of the goal posts between the centre line of the posts. After a goal has been scored the game shall be restarted from the centre of the field. A goal counts one. A safety counts minus one-quarter. A foul counts minus one-half and such other penalty as the referee may impose. Penalties are deducted from the score of the offending team during the game. Whenever a player drives the ball over the end line outside the posts of the goal he is defending it shall be deemed a safety. A player shall not crook his adversary's mallet unless he is on the same side of the adversary's pony as the ball, or in a direct line behind, and his mallet is neither over nor under the adversary's pony. The mallet may not be crooked unless the adversary is in the act of striking the ball. The ball continues in play after the seven and one-half minutes' signal is sounded until it hits the side boards or goes out of bounds. Such overtime is deducted from the subsequent period.

SIZE OF FIELD—900 feet by 450 feet.
SEATING CAPACITY—West stand, 7,000; east stand, 6,000; standing room, 15,000.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Long Island Railroad. By special trains from Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, direct to grounds, and by regular trains to Hempstead, Merrick, Garden City, and Westbury. Fare, round trip, $1.25.



L. Waterbury, No. 1. J. M. Waterbury, No. 2. Harry Payne Whitney (Capt.) No. 3. Devereux Milburn, Back.

The Winners of the Polo Cup Selected to Defend It.

$200,000 FIRE DELAYS LONG ISLAND TRAINS

Pleasure Seekers Held Up Five Hours by Factory Blaze in Long Island City.

TWO SPED THROUGH FLAMES

Varnish Factory, Drug House, and Paper Warehouse Were Burning and Explosions Threatened.

Confronted by constant peril from combustibles stored in burning manufacturing plants in Long Island City, an army of firemen conducted a five-hour fight yesterday against flames which did $200,000 damage. The heaviest losses were sustained by the Columbia Paper Box Company, the Platt & Lambert Varnish Works, the American Drug Syndicate, and the Keshan Renovating Company. Their buildings were in the manufacturing centre at Borden Avenue, Third Street, and Van Alst Avenue. The tracks of the Long Island Railroad skirt two sides of the block, and two trains ran past the flames before traffic was halted at 8 A. M., not to be resumed until nearly noon.

Robert D. Bell of 265 Jarvis Street, a timekeeper for the American Drug Syndicate, which has a seven-story brick plant, traced smoke across Third Street to the paper plant shortly after 7 A. M. By the time he had turned in an alarm flames were darting out of the windows and mounting to the roof of the plant, and presently they shot across the street, attacking the Drug Syndicate building and the varnish factory.

Chief Lally of the Brooklyn and Queens Departments arrived in response to a second alarm, and immediately sent out two more general and three special calls. These brought nineteen engines and a dozen trucks from Long Island City, Greenpoint, and Williamsburg.

Crowds out early for their Sunday holiday flocked to the scene, and to guard them against threatened explosions of chemicals in the Syndicate and Varnish buildings the police reserves were summoned from the Greenpoint, Astoria, Corona, Flushing, and Kent Avenue Stations. Fire lines were established at some distance from the burning factories, and from beyond them crowds watched the stubborn fight that ensued.

The tracks on the main line of the Long Island Railroad are laid within a few feet of the walls of the paper plant. A train from Jamaica was first to make the dash past the burning building while the peril was not yet great. It was followed by a Whitestone train. The passengers had little more than a fleeting glimpse of flames as they were whirled through the smoke and flying embers.

Within half an hour of the outbreak the paper plant, which occupies a two-story building covering half of a block, was completely enveloped in flames that were consuming among other things a new stock of paper received twenty-four hours before and valued at $16,000.

Two freight cars on a siding close to the Syndicate Building were ignited and communicated the flames to the huge seven-story structure. This is equipped with automatic sprinklers on all floors, and these let loose a flood of water that deluged the interior and confined the fire to the window casings and the Third Street walls.

Immediately in the rear of the Drug Syndicate building was the factory and storehouse of the Platt & Lambert Varnish Company. The factory was soon ablaze, and here the army of firemen centred their fight. Repeated explosions in small tanks and valves served as warnings to the firemen of what would happen if the flames reached the storehouse, where were thousands of gallons of varnish, and then the warehouse section of the Syndicate Building, with its vast quantities of chemicals.

Chief Lally and Deputy Chief Maher directed the fight in person, leading their men into the peril zone, but keeping close track of conditions in order to retreat if possible in time to prevent loss of life. Word spread through the watching crowds that great danger was imminent, and excitement ran high. Lines of hose stretched across the railroad tracks parallel to Borden Avenue held up all trains on that division, as well as on the main line. Two fireboats entered Newtown Creek and pumped the turgid waters of that stream into the flames.

The heat was intense throughout an area of several blocks, and to make their work endurable the firemen were protected somewhat by showers of water formed by directing streams high in the air and thus producing an artificial downpour. Assailed by small explosions, the squads were forced to retreat on several occasions, but none was injured.

The varnish factory was destroyed, but efforts to save the storage buildings were successful. The paper plant was entirely consumed. The damage in the Drug Syndicate plant was done almost entirely by water from the automatic sprinklers. On the seventh floor of this building was the storage compartments of the Keshan Renovating Company. Its loss, due to water, is sustained on rugs, tapestries, and other home furnishings.

Crowded trains bound for Long Island resorts were held up for several hours. The fire was got under control shortly before noon, but several engines were left on duty to flood the smoldering ruins. Chief Lally could not discover the cause for the starting of the fire in the paper plant.

Crowd Hampers Firemen.

A crowd of 2,000 persons hampered firemen as they were putting out a fire in the basement of 150 Worth Street yesterday afternoon, and it was necessary to call out the reserves of the Elizabeth Street Station. The basement was occupied by J. M. Huber & Co., manufacturers of printing ink, and the blaze was discovered by Patrolman Connors, who turned in an alarm. The fire was put out after causing a damage of $1,000. The street cars in Worth Street, connecting with Second Avenue, were tied up for half an hour.

QUIT WITH HEAD WAITER.

Guests Left in the Lurch by a Strike at the Kaiserhof.

All the waiters, with the exception of half a dozen men and several bus boys, walked out of the Kaiserhof restaurant at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway at 7 o'clock last night, leaving behind them seventy-five guests, because Henry Stumme, the head waiter, quit his job as the result of a dispute with Bennet Stahl, the manager. Mr. Stahl said that he would not take back any of the men who went out.

The first intimation the guests had of the trouble was when the music stopped suddenly, and Mr. Stahl announced to the guests that the waiters had gone on strike. He told new arrivals that the restaurant would be unable to serve them.

When news of the strike was carried to other restaurants in Broadway they volunteered to send waiters to the Kaiserhof to help Mr. Stahl, but he decided to close the place for the rest of the evening and declined the offers.

Capt. Ward of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station sent half a dozen patrolmen to the restaurant to prevent violence. Mr. Stahl said that to-day the restaurant would be open bright and early with a large force of waiters.

FIND NO POLICEMAN TO CALL AMBULANCE

Crowd in Broadway Around Badly Injured Motor Cyclist Is Helpless to Aid.

AUTOIST TO THE RESCUE

Speeds with Him to Bellevue After Delay of 15 Minutes—Head-On Collision with Trolley Car.

For a period of fifteen minutes, shortly after noon yesterday, a boy who had been seriously injured when the motor cycle he was riding crashed head-on into a northbound Columbus Avenue trolley car lay on the sidewalk at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, while a crowd of at least 100 persons looked about in vain for a policeman who would summon an ambulance. Those near the boy did all they could in an amateurish way to assist him, all the time hoping that the policeman who everybody thought must be on post in so busy a part of the city would show up. But he never did.

Finally a big touring automobile in which were a young man and a woman came by. Jumping out of the car, the owner made his way through the crowd, which blocked the street to the side of the injured boy. Motioning to the woman to get in the front seat with the chauffeur, he asked two of the bystanders to assist in lifting the boy into the machine. The boy screamed with pain as he was carried to the automobile. The owner of the machine held the head of the injured boy in his lap and told his chauffeur to break the speed limit if necessary in getting to Bellevue Hospital.

At the hospital the injured boy said that he was Benjamin Locke of 327 Eighth Avenue. The doctors found that his right leg was broken and that he was suffering from internal injuries. The hospital records simply state that he was brought there in a private automobile and that he was injured when his motor cycle crashed into a trolley car at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway.

After Locke had been placed in the automobile and was speeded away to Bellevue the wrecked motor cycle was dragged to the curb, and then the car into which it had crashed proceeded on its northward journey. As the car got underway the passengers took a last look at the crowd that stood about the wreck of the motor cycle, but they saw no man who wore the uniform of the Police Department.

A telephone inquiry to Bellevue late last night brought the information that Locke was doing nicely, considering the severity of his injuries.

POLICEMAN JUST LAUGHED.

Victim of Thieves Says He Could Get No Aid from Him.

After being suddenly set upon, knocked down, and robbed of $22 by three men early yesterday morning as he entered the vestibule of an apartment building at 24 West Sixtieth Street, Robert O. Glover, a salesman for a typewriting company, was unable to obtain the help of the policeman on fixed post at Broadway to whom he appealed shortly after the attack, according to the story told by him to THE TIMES last night.

Glover said he attended the performance at the Herald Square Theatre on Saturday night and walked home. At Sixtieth Street he stopped a moment to talk to a patrolman on the corner. As he passed into the dark hallway of the apartment house where he lives three men stepped from the shadow of the stairway and attacked him. One of the three struck him between the eyes with a blunt instrument, and he toppled over in a heap. When he came to his senses he staggered out into the street, calling for help. None came, and he started toward Broadway, thinking to summon the policeman on post there.

Before he got to the corner, however, a youth came up and insisted on taking him to Roosevelt Hospital, at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue. There his wounds were dressed by Dr. Davin. They consisted of a contusion under the left eye and severe cuts. Before he went back to his apartment, Glover said, he walked to a corner of Broadway and told his story to a policeman there. The latter, according to Glover, laughed at him and twitted him about being mixed up in a brawl. He then went home, he said, in a dazed condition from the assault, and went to bed.

When asked why he had not notified Police Headquarters of the robbery and of the policeman's conduct, he said he had no hope of ever getting a fair audience with any police official, and would go to a detective agency to-day.

TO FIGHT FAKE LAWYERS.

East Side Association Will Guard Poor from Police Court Sharks.

As the result of an investigation of the City Magistrates' courts conducted by representatives of the East Side Protective Association, which has a membership of 1,000 business men, the association at a meeting last night at its headquarters at 1 Avenue B decided to ask Chief City Magistrate McAdoo to adopt a system similar to that in General and Special Sessions for the assignment of lawyers to defend poor persons.

"While there are many reputable and able lawyers who practice in the Magistrates' courts," Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the association, said, "there are some others who are 'shysters,' and who prey upon the fears and ignorance of the unfortunate. I have made a study of these conditions for some time, and I am going to take the facts I have gathered to the Bar Association, to see what can be done to remedy matters.

"I have known a watch and chain, or other jewelry, to be taken from defendants by those who pretended to appear as their counsel, and who insisted that the valuables should be pledged as security for their fees. I believe that some of these alleged lawyers are not lawyers at all, but are frauds, who impose upon whom they can.

"The Assistant District Attorneys in the courts, I dare say, are doing what they can to help all who need their services, but their duty is first to the State, and, while the Magistrate may be willing to aid poor people, he cannot spare the time to go into all matters of that kind.

"Now, we want the courts to do away with these questions, usually asked by the Magistrate of prisoners or complainants:

"'Have you counsel? Do you want one?'

"Poor people often acquiesce in the suggestion that they should get an attorney, when they do not need one. We want the Magistrates to assign counsel in every case brought before them where the persons are too poor to provide for themselves. If this cannot be done legally, then we are prepared to do the work ourselves. We have started a legal aid bureau with three lawyers, and, if necessary, we will provide one or more lawyers in each court. The members of the association have offered to pay the cost of this."

YALE-PRINCETON GAMES.

Pennsylvania Railroad will operate special trains to Princeton to-day as follows: Leave Pennsylvania Station 11:15 A. M., 12:08 P. M., 1:40 P. M.; Hudson Terminal 12:07 P. M., 1:40 P. M.; Newark, 12:32 P. M., 2:02 P. M.; Elizabeth, 12:42 P. M. Returning 30 minutes after the game from Princeton Station.—Adv.

BALKAN ALLIES CLOSE TO WAR

Servian Delegates Leave London Peace Conference in Great Haste.

CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED

No Bulgarian Messages Allowed to Leave Belgrade—Sofia in Great Excitement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—"A most unexpected and dramatic turn has occurred in the Balkan peace negotiations," says The Daily Mail this morning.

"On Saturday the King entertained the peace delegates at luncheon in Buckingham Palace. In conversation with them his Majesty expressed his earnest hope that the allies would reach a compromise regarding the differences between themselves. Another war, he said, would be a crime.

"An hour later a meeting of the Peace Conference was held. After four hours it broke up, the sole result having been to further embitter the relations between the allies.

"Yesterday the Servian delegates were suddenly called home by their Government.

"The Peace Conference will meet again to-day, when it is expected that it will dissolve. This would leave a number of important questions unsettled. They are embodied in annexes to the peace treaty already signed, but peace is likely to be left incomplete."

SOFIA GREATLY EXCITED.

Servia Reported to be Holding Back Bulgarian Messages.

VIENNA, June 8.—A Sofia dispatch to The Neue Freie Presse says:

"War is almost inevitable between the Balkan allies.

"The solution of the Cabinet crisis must not be looked for before June 12. The Daneff Cabinet is expected to effect a rapprochement with the Triple Alliance, and meanwhile a meeting of the Premiers is extremely doubtful.

"Great excitement prevails. Servia is allowing the passage of no Bulgarian messages. From to-day a more drastic 'state of war' will be observed. All houses must close at 9 o'clock at night."

BELGRADE, June 8.—The feeling of irritation and alarm is becoming pronounced here, the belief being that Bulgaria is delaying her reply to the Servian note only to gain time to dispose her troops to the best advantage.

Premier Pasitch to-day held a conference with the leaders of the various political parties and discussed relations between Servia and Bulgaria.

Yesterday the Bulgarians again attempted to occupy Servian territory between Douran and Strumitza. This, coupled with Bulgaria's failure to reply to the Servian note, has caused the Opposition leaders to demand a speedy settlement of the crisis. It is proposed that the Skupshtina shall declare the occupied territories annexed, thus confronting Bulgaria with a fait accompli.

SOFIA, June 8.—The semi-official Mir says:

"No Bulgarian Government will ever consent to a revision of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty. If the Servians do not hasten to abandon their foolish and provocative demand for such revision, we do not see that any good can be expected from the interview of the four Premiers, which is momentarily adjourned, owing to the Bulgarian Ministerial crisis, and less so as the régime of terror to which the Macedonians are being subjected by the Servians and Greeks does not presage the possibility of an understanding between the allies."

BUSINESS TALKS IN PULPITS

Advertising Men Preach Lay Sermons in Baltimore Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Ten thousand Baltimoreans of every calling, from clergymen, lawyers, physicians, and business men to mechanics, laborers, and factory operatives, heard a score of "live wires" of the National Advertising Men's Convention flash logic, philosophy, business sense, and publicity methods in trade and religion from the pulpit of the leading Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, and Baptist Churches of Baltimore to-day. It was the great Sunday feature opening of the 1913 convention.

How honest merchants, even though working with small capital, had used the power of truthful advertising to make great successes, was told by Clowry Chapman of New York in the Seventh Baptist Church.

Any calling was sacred if it truly served, according to the opinion of John Clyde Oswald of New York, given in the Christian Temple.

"The business man will be the great man of the future because he serves," he said.

"The Christian note in modern business," which so many of the speakers emphasized, was not expressed better than by George C. Hubbs, Vice President of the Advertising Men's League of New York, who from the pulpit of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church said:

"Every advertising man at this convention is, I believe, proud of the fact that he has had a part in bringing about an era in business affairs when competition in service is almost as keen as competition in price or quality."

William H. Johns and W. Fred McCann, also of New York, spoke from other pulpits.

MINE INDICTMENTS STIR WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

brought to light, and they are resorting to desperate means in their attempt to incriminate others, that the burden may fall less heavily upon themselves."

RAISING DEFENSE FUND.

Union Leaders Fear Labor Is Confronted by Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—Members of national labor organizations having headquarters in this city are exercised over the indictment of John White and other officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and at a conference to-day determined to raise a defense fund. They took this action on the theory that all labor organizations were endangered by the action of the Federal Grand Jury of West Virginia. They believe that convictions under the Sherman anti-trust law would have the effect of limiting the operations of labor organizations to State lines and that national organization would be impossible.

They expressed the hope that if President Wilson signed the Sundry Civil bill, containing the provision that none of the money should be used for prosecuting labor and farmer organizations, the prosecution in West Virginia would fall of its own weight, but if this did not happen organized labor must make the fight of its life.

"That's the old, old wail all operators make when they try to keep us from organizing the miners," Frank J. Hayes, Vice President of the Mine Workers of America, exclaimed when told of the indictment.

He said the action was a surprise, for while the officers were expecting the operators to ask for an injunction preventing them from organizing the miners in parts of West Virginia the indictments were not expected.

"It is a move on the part of some West Virginia operators," Mr. Hayes continued, "to draw attention away from the real condition of affairs in West Virginia. Our organization never has conspired to raise the wages in West Virginia or elsewhere. We have only asked the regular scale for the miners, and have been for some time experiencing trouble in organizing the men in certain parts of the State.

"We are not frightened at the charges, and we are not going to run away. I will leave here Monday morning for West Virginia. I'll run to them. I want to see whether West Virginia is in America or Russia."

"It is ridiculous," said Edwin Perry, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers. "We have never conspired in any way against the West Virginia operators, and have only tried to see that the miners there received fair compensation for their work."

COUNTED MONEY 49 YEARS.

Miss Graves, 81 Years Old, One of Treasury's First Women Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—One of the first women employes of the United States Government is still counting money in the United States Treasury Department in the person of Miss Emma R. Graves, who is now 81 years old and is rounding out half a century of service, forty-nine years of which have been spent in the redemption division of the department.

Although Miss Graves pleaded to be left in that division one more year, so as to celebrate her golden anniversary in one division, she was recently transferred to the Register's office, but still occupies the position of expert counter, counting notes that have been turned in to the Government to be cut in half before being destroyed in the great macerator which transforms old notes into pulp, that ultimately goes into the making of souvenirs.

Miss Graves came to Washington fifty-three years ago from Bloomville, N. Y., at the beginning of the civil war.

"In what is now the old cash room in the Treasury a large stock of arms was kept. She recalled these were for the use of the clerks in the Treasury in case of an invasion.

"Secretary Chase of the Treasury Department was very much opposed to woman employes in the Government service. Francis E. Spinner, then Treasurer of the United States, after much persuasion, finally got the permission of Secretary Chase to give the women a trial as Government clerks. It had practically become a necessity for the Government to employ women. All the men and boys had gone to the war, and the work had to be done.

"We never forgot Treasurer Spinner. After his death we felt that we owed the appointment of women to him, so the women contributed to a fund, and a monument costing $10,000 was bought. It is now located in Myers Park, Herkimer, N. Y."

DIFFER ON CURRENCY PLAN.

McAdoo and House Leaders Disagree on Powers of Reserve Bodies.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—While the fundamental principles of an Administration Currency bill have been agreed upon, there are essential differences, it developed to-day, between Secretary McAdoo and Congressional leaders as to new issues of currency. These relate primarily, it is said, to the question whether the Government should issue all the paper money or whether the proposed reserve associations should be authorized to issue notes in place of the present national banknotes, permitting all of the present issues of United States currency to stand as at present. The obstacles, it is said, are by no means insuperable, and an effort will be made to compose the differences this week.

Secretary McAdoo's tentative suggestions, it is understood, would have the Government issue all currency. He would retire the present issue of gold certificates, amounting to $1,079,000,000, and the national banknotes, amounting to $750,000,000. He would make all of the paper money "United States notes," maintaining the present issue of such notes, and replacing the gold certificates and national banknotes by an increased number of United States notes. Back of these notes would be gold, based upon a certain percentage of the issue which has not yet been determined.

Chairman Glass of the House Banking and Currency Committee, on the other hand, it is said, would not disturb the present issues of gold certificates or other United States notes, but would gradually retire the national banknotes and permit the reserve associations to issue currency, based upon the assets of the membership banks, to take the place of the national banknotes.

URGES DEPOSITS BY BIDS.

Goeke Proposes That Banks Compete for Government Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative J. H. Goeke of Ohio has a plan which he will urge the House Banking and Currency Committee to consider for the enactment of a compulsory depositary law, under which Government funds would be deposited with national banks on interest under a system of competitive bidding.

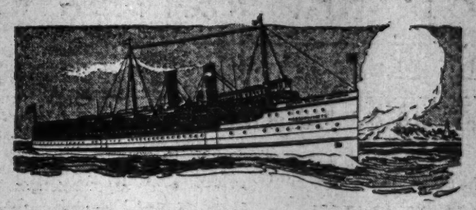
Indorsement of this idea was given by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department in a report filed with the House of Representatives on Feb. 24 last, as the direct result of its investigation of the extent to which the Federal Government was receiving interest on such deposits.

Payment of interest on all deposits of Government funds placed in the National banks has already been required by Secretary McAdoo. Under existing banking and currency laws the Treasury Department was unable to put into effect the Goeke plan for placing deposits with the banks on a competitive bidding basis. Additional legislation is necessary.

Secretary McAdoo has not indicated whether he favors competitive bidding, or whether the Administration believes that such an innovation could be properly safeguarded. Ohio and some other States have adopted the competitive method of placing State funds with banks at interest.

Mr. Goeke suggests that a United States Board of Deposit be created composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Controller of the Currency, which would designate the banks and trust companies deemed eligible to be made depositaries. Under his plan the United States Treasurer would keep not more than $20,000,000 at any one time in the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries, except upon the joint approval of the Board of Deposit and the President. All of the Federal moneys would have to be deposited on it.

The depositaries would be divided into two classes—active and inactive, as at present. The Board of Deposit, under the Goeke plan, would invite bids for the deposit of Government funds, bidders to state the rate of interest offered on daily balances, and kind and amount of bonds to be deposited as security. The bids would be opened publicly, and the awards would go to the highest bidders upon approval of the applications and the securities offered, but no bank would be awarded more than $1,000,000.



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PASSENGER service for 1913, Metropolitan Line, begins today.

Sailing at five o'clock.

More enjoyment, benefit and comfort than ever before.

Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill—the fastest and finest merchant vessels that have ever sailed between New York and Boston.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., at 5 P.M. weekdays and Sunday. Fare $4.00; inside 2-berth stateroom, $1.00; 2-berth outside room, $2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms, at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

METROPOLITAN LINE: EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER

WIDE EFFECT SEEN IN LOBBY INQUIRY

Has Taken a Course Beyond Tariff Activities—May Largely Influence Future Legislation.

PROHIBITIVE LAW FORESEEN

Investigation Resumes To-day—Lobbyists Will Take the Stand To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither President Wilson nor the Democratic managers of the two branches of Congress could estimate to-night what effect the Senate's remarkable "lobby investigation" is to have upon the progress of the Tariff bill, the currency reform plan, or other business of Congress.

In the six days of grilling to which Senators have subjected themselves the investigating committee has obtained information and opened up channels of investigation that are likely to have an important influence upon the whole course of legislation in the future. Though primarily an inquiry into President Wilson's charges that an unusually large "lobby" was engaged in trying to influence changes in the tariff, it has run far outside the scope of the tariff, and has brought the Senate Committee to the edge of what is expected to be one of the most searching inquiries ever conducted into the question of "legislative influences."

Progress on the Tariff bill has not been hindered by the lobby investigation; but it is believed to-night that before the reconstructed Underwood bill finally gets into the Senate the lobby investigation will have become a direct issue in the fight. None of the alleged "lobbyists" has been questioned as yet, but facts brought out by Senators on the witness stand make it clear that Congress will be urged to consider:

A registration law requiring every "lobbyist," legislative agent, or other person who comes to Washington to influence legislation to identify himself at once and the interests he represents.

The condemnation and possible prohibition of the present system of "manufacturing sentiment" in a State to influence that State's Senators or Representatives upon any certain legislative matter.

The chief influence of the lobby inquiry upon the present tariff revision probably will come in connection with the sugar and wool fights, around which will wage much of the forthcoming tariff debate in the Senate. Well-organized and extensive campaigns have been shown to exist on both sides of the sugar tariff question; and systematic activity by the wool protective forces has been testified to by many Senators.

President Wilson's friends in the Senate are gathering material, as the hearing progresses, to support his free sugar stand by an effort to show that Louisiana, Hawaiian, and Porto Rican cane growers, and American beet sugar manufacturers have exhausted all possible means to arouse public sentiment against free sugar. Fully as vigorous a fight will be made on the other side, to prove, from the testimony of the lobby hearings, that cane sugar refiners, particularly the Federal Refining Company, have been the bone and sinew of the free-sugar campaign, and would be the chief beneficiaries if President Wilson's recommendations for free sugar in 1916 are carried out.

From the attitude of members of the Senate committee, it is believed no recommendation will be made against Senators voting upon schedules of the tariff that may affect their own interests. Such a prohibition would affect many members on one or more items.

The lobby investigation will be resumed early to-morrow with the questioning of remaining Senators, and on Tuesday or Wednesday will be carried to the field of the so-called "lobby" itself, when men who have been engaged in presenting arguments to Senators or Senate committees, or in conducting publicity and "back-fire" campaigns in the different States in behalf of any tariff changes, will be examined. From this stage the committee will go to the investigation of lobbying activities of all kinds, and upon all legislation.

WOULD ALTER CONSTITUTION

Bull Moose Resolution Has New Plan for Federal Amendments.

Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by direct vote of the people will be proposed in a joint resolution which will be introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington to-morrow by Congressman Walter M. Chandler of New York, the only Bull Moose member of Congress from this city. The resolution provides in addition for a constitutional convention in 1929 and every thirty years thereafter. Congressman Chandler proposes that in the future amendments to the National Constitution shall be made in this way: By a majority of both houses of Congress; by the constitutional convention to be held every thirty years; by one-fourth of the States, acting through their Legislatures, or by direct popular vote. Mr. Chandler wants his amendments submitted to popular vote at the next Congressional election.

Those who advised Congressman Chandler in preparing his resolution were Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, Dr. Walter E. Weyl, Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania, and other members of the Legislative Reference Committee of the National Progressive Party. The joint resolution was indorsed at a conference of Progressive Congressmen as a fulfillment of the party's pledge "to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the Federal Constitution."

SOCIALISTS NAME RUSSELL FOR MAYOR

Municipal Convention Declares for Woman Suffrage and Tax on Church Property.

SILVERMAN ON THE TICKET

Algernon Lee for President of Board of Aldermen—Would Give to City Employes Right to Strike.

Charles Edward Russell was nominated for Mayor last night by the delegates to the City Convention of the Socialist Party. His running mates on the ticket will be Frank Silverman of Brooklyn for Controller and Algernon Lee for President of the Board of Aldermen.

The convention was called to order in the Labor Temple, at 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, by Silverman, with Julius Gerber as Vice Chairman and Max Schonberg as Secretary.

Prior to the nomination of candidates the 200 delegates, of whom fifteen were women, spent the day in drafting and adopting a municipal platform, which was accepted with few changes. One of these was an amendment to the section relating to the public works and city employes, providing that "the city employes be permitted to have the right to strike at any time, and not to be discriminated against for so doing." Another amendment provided for the election of City Magistrates.

The convention declared unqualifiedly for woman suffrage, and adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Socialists of New York, heartily welcome this movement. We believe that equalization of the sexes will be highly beneficial to men as well as to women; that it will promote intelligent consideration of all public problems and stimulate social progress along all lines, and that, by bringing men and women together on a footing of common interest and mutual respect, it will contribute to domestic happiness, mental culture, and a better life for husbands and wives, for parents and for children.

"We, therefore, once more affirm with all emphasis the oft-repeated declaration of the Socialist Party in favor of equal adult suffrage; we instruct our Campaign Committee to give this question due attention through speakers engaged and literature issued under its auspices, and we urge every individual party member or adherent to do all in his or her power to hasten the enfranchisement of the female sex."

A resolution enthusiastically adopted was to the effect that every foreigner who had been in this country one year, and had declared his intention to become a citizen, should be permited to vote. The resolution was passed unanimously. Speaking for it, Delegate Louis Scott said:

"We must have more rights or the extension of our rights. There is the case of the editor in Paterson who has been deprived of his rights by the courts. We must have emancipation from our slavery. We have been deprived of free speech as well as has the press, and I rise to denounce any attempt to deprive citizens of their inalienable rights."

The plank relating to taxation demands that assessments of all property be made at their true value, and that property held by religious bodies or for speculative purposes be not exempt.

Charles Edward Russel, for many years connected with the daily press in this city in an editorial capacity, entered the magazine field as a writer on economic subjects several years ago, and later became an active worker in Socialism. He was nominated for Governor by the Socialist Convention held in Auburn in June, 1912.

Algernon Lee has been identified with Socialist work in this city for several years. He is widely known throughout the country as a writer and speaker.

Frank Silverman is Executive Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science.

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S. E. Cor. 43rd St. & Broadway

On Times Square

The ADVERTISING VALUE of 160 feet of plate glass windows, and of the same extent of electric signs, visible on Times Square and Broadway from 40th to 50th Street, is offered to some one tenant with the entire

SECOND FLOOR

of this building. The floor contains about 5,000 square feet, with two separate stairways from the street and from Broadway. Additional space may be had on the third or other floors. Also there are to rent

OFFICES

single rooms to entire floors

Webster B. Mabie & Co.,
1178 Broadway, Cor. 28th Street, or on Premises.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

THREE-TIER SKIRTS LATEST PARIS MODE

Walking in Them Is Difficult, and Sitting an Impossibility.

TULLE RULES AT CHANTILLY

It Is Now the Fashionable Summer Fabric—Big Hats and Heelless Shoes Coming In.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 8.—The latest fashions, as exemplified in the gorgeous array of costly gowns in the inclosure at Chantilly on the occasion of the French Oaks to-day, appear to be mostly in favor of the tall woman. The long folds from the waist and even from the shoulders downward, so popular early in the season, are now giving place to horizontal draperies, or festoons, which, unless the wearer is very slim and tall, have the disadvantage of imparting a stumpy appearance.

The same fault may be found with the great novelty of the day, namely, the three-story skirt, which is in three distinct sections, each separated by a pleated flounce projecting stiffly from four to six or eight inches, the narrowest being at the hem. Such skirts look like inverted cones. The narrowness of the hem makes walking very difficult, and sitting an impossibility, as it crumples up the flounces and irreparably spoils the whole dress, which relies chiefly upon its fresh, dainty appearance. One of the manikins, who had received strict instructions not to sit until the races were over, said toward the middle of the afternoon that she felt so tired that she would rather resign than remain standing any longer.

Tulle Gowns Grow in Favor.

It is now certain that tulle will be the most fashionable material for Summer gowns. An infinite variety was shown to-day, both in coloring and thickness. Close-mesh open net is used in any case. The tulle generally has a rather dark background with a small Pompadour pattern of tiny bunches of flowers in natural colors. The softness of the material lends itself to charming draperies and mingles well with lace, of which some precious specimens were seen this afternoon as trimming along the edge of the low-necked bodices and skirts. The folds of the one most admired to-day were composed of soft tulle and exquisite hand-made Bohemian lace of the most delicate pattern. The bodice consisted of Nattier blue net over white chiffon, lace being used for the bolero. The short sleeves had frillings of malines, the same lace appearing on the front of the bodice as well as around the neck. The ruffled skirt had an elegant but simple draping of Nattier blue close-mesh tulle, over which fell a second drapery of Bohemian lace, forming a short tunic. The lace continued around to the back of the skirt, where it appeared from under the draperies, giving the effect of a deep flounce.

Among the tailor-mades preference was given to rough tweeds, while the old tight-fitting costumes were utterly discarded in favor of loose Norfolk coats belted rather high in the waist and devoid of trimming, with the exception of rows of buttons or stitching along the skirt. The large sailor collars of the dainty blouses worn with these coats are left outside, while the corner of a brilliant-hued silk handkerchief, hanging from the breast pocket, relieves by a touch of color the otherwise monotonous proved by the new fashions.

Big Hats Coming In.

The vogue of tiny hats, according to to-day's indications, is on the wane. The brim of the average hat is considerably larger than has been seen before this year. A few attempts to revive last season's wide Leghorns were also not unfavorably commented upon by the fashionable crowd. The smartest women, discussing the probabilities of the next change, expressed the view that the large hat may be expected to return to favor. Meanwhile several to-day had moderately wide brims covered with tulle ruffles, tulle also taking the place of the crown, with the result that the hair was perfectly visible as if no hat had been worn.

A welcome diversion in footgear was the decided inclination of many of the smartest show girls to adopt heelless shoes. These are especially worn by those affecting the 1913 fashionable stoop. It must be said that gracefulness of walking is distinctly improved.

Americans at the Course.

Although Americans were not so numerous as they are expected to be next Sunday at the French Derby, a goodly number filled the paddock. The Princess de Polignac wore gray tulle, and a black straw hat with paradise plumes; Mrs. F. Blumenthal, black satin and a black hat with osprey plumes; Mrs. William Ellis Corey, pale green charmeuse, with hat to match, and roses; Mrs. Van Volkenburg, black with vieux rose belt, embroidered in gold, and a black straw hat with pink paradise plumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary came by automobile from the Ritz. Ogden Reid also took luncheon at the course. Several parties motored from the Meurice, among them Count Macchicellere, the new Italian Ambassador to Washington; W. W. Miller, Mrs. A. S. Carpenter and son, Mrs. Charles E. MacManus and Miss MacManus, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rose, Melville Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Laflin, all of New York; G. P. Sulzberger; J. R. Townsend Netcher, Jr., of Chicago, who recently fell foul of the French provincial police for reckless motoring, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Graeme Thompson, Thomas Watson, and E. W. Lee of New York, who are making a European tour; Mrs. J. Demuth and a family party, including V. Lambert of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Weber of New York, J. Herbert Birch of Philadelphia, Clarence Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Glankopf and daughter of New York, Philip and Charles Cheney of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Reed of Cleveland.

DIES IN SUBMARINE MISHAP.

Explosion on British Craft E5 Hurts Eleven, Including Commander.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 8.—An explosion occurred to-day on the submarine E5, when one of the crew was killed and eleven, including officers, were injured, four seriously.

Much mystery is connected with the accident and the details are not yet officially disclosed.

The submarine was towed into Pembroke dockyard this afternoon with the injured aboard, rough weather making it impossible to transfer them at sea. One injured officer is in a critical condition, both his legs being broken, one of which has been amputated.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

Commander W. L. Moore is among the injured.

CONTRADICTS SPY STORY.

Names and Places Given in His Narrative Do Not Exist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—In reference to the "disclosures" made by Karl Graves, The Cronicle says:

"His excursion into too audacious realism has been the cause of the ignominious collapse of his astounding story."

Investigation shows that the number which Graves gives as that of the Fleet Street "secret service office" does not exist. The telephone number which he gives as that of the official with whom he says he worked is that of a world-famous dressmaker. The navy list mentions no officer of the name given by him as that of the Naval Intelligence officer whom he met at the Fleet Street office, though there is in the army list a War Office official bearing the name of the Military Intelligence officer mentioned by him.

BLAMES DRIFT FROM FARM.

Mounting Cost of Living Discussed by ex-Premier Meline.

BRUSSELS, June 8.—M. Meline, ex-Premier of France and President of the Tenth International Congress of Agriculture, in his inaugural adress to-day emphasized the vital importance of preventing the people of the country from migrating into the cities. He showed by statistics that while the population of the world was increasing, the production of cereals and meat was decreasing. He declared that this was so even in the United States and Canada, on which Europe was accustomed in the past to rely to make up deficiencies. This economic fact, he explained, was the cause of the high cost of living, which tended to become higher more and more rapidly.

Many countries, including the United States, are represented at the congress, which will discuss many important questions.

FLORENCE, May 29.—Close study on the spot of the practical workings of the rural credits systems in operation in Europe is being carried out with great energy by the members of the American commission on Agricultural organization, co-operation and rural credits, which is now traveling through the various countries.

During their sojourn in Italy the members escaped from listening to much of the freely-given official information on the subject which is available in books and visited in small groups individual farms, villages and communities where they had opportunities to see the actual working of the schemes and come into contact with the people most interested.

VIVES Y TUTO NOT INSANE.

Cardinal Has Neurasthenia and Is at a Monastery.

ROME, June 8.—Cardinal Vives y Tuto, Prefect of the Congregation for Religious Affairs, who, certain reports said, had become insane, is suffering only from neurasthenia, and by the advice of the attending physicians has retired to a monastery at Frascati, a short distance from Rome.

The Cardinal acquired a very prominent position at the Vatican after the election of Pope Pius X., and has even been considered as a probable candidate for the succession.

The Pope Receives Bishop Schrembs.

ROME, June 8.—Pope Pius received in private audience the Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Bishop of Toledo, Ohio, and entertained him at length in cordial conversation. His Holiness also gave the Bishop a costly reliquary, containing a relic of St. Hyacinth, for the Cathedral at Toledo.

To the Bishop the Pope expressed the greatest confidence in the faithful in the United States and in the progress of the Church in that country.

Herrick Gives Luncheon to Peary.

PARIS, June 8.—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. The guests included the Prince of Monaco, the President of the French Senate, the French Foreign Minister, and the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian Ministers.

Drowned in Harbor Crash.

CUXHAVEN, June 8.—The British steamer Adendale, while putting out to sea to-day, was in collision with the Hamburg fishing steamer Johann Hinrich, which was sunk. Four of the crew were saved, and six are missing; it is believed that they were drowned.

KAISER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

German-Americans Will Celebrate It at the Astor Next Sunday.

German-born citizens of New York will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Kaiser Wilhelm II. at the Hotel Astor next Sunday evening. The committee of arrangements for the affair, of which Chr. Rebhan is Chairman, is composed of delegates from all the large German societies of this city. An honorary committee has been formed, with Herman Ridder as Chairman.

Mayor Gaynor and Ambassador von Bernstorff have accepted invitations to deliver addresses. Other speakers will be George von Skal, Dr. Emanuel Baruch, and Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University. A prominent feature of the decorations will be a relief of the Kaiser, six feet in diameter, modeled by Egon Hupke.

60,000 DEDICATE BERLIN STADIUM

Ten Thousand Pigeons Carry Address on Athletics and Patriotism to All Parts of Empire.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PRESENT

Great Concrete Structure Erected for Olympic Games of 1916 Will Accommodate 50,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 8.—In the presence of the Kaiser and his sons and a great concourse of notables the Berlin Stadium was opened to-day. It is estimated that 30,000 spectators were present. The structure was dedicated with almost religious fervor and military pomp. More than 30,000 men, women, and children, without pause or hitch, paraded, played games, and gave athletic drills. They represented nearly 3,000,000 members of German athletic societies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—W. Beach Thomas, describing the opening of the stadium for The Daily Mail, telegraphs from Berlin:

"The new stadium is to be the temple of a new cult; it is a superstadium for super-Germans who are to be trained into physical perfection superior to that of Frederick the Great's bodyguard, and these 'Kaiser' athletes are to serve the national cause like soldiers.

"The brief speech of Gen. Count von Podbielski in opening the stadium as the temple of a new physical religion was carefully prepared, as if it were to be permanently engraved on a national monument. 'This theatre has been provided,' he said, 'for contests of peace, dedicated to the development of physical strength, to the steeling of the will power, to fostering patriotism.'

"He said that the Kaiser and the Government were co-operating with other organizers, and that presently little stadiums or apparatus for training in gymnastics, swimming, running, and games would tempt the population to athletics all over the German Empire.

"Symbols and pictures and poetry were requisitioned to instil the speech into the German imagination. Directly it had been delivered from the pulpit in front of the Kaiser's box 10,000 pigeons, each carrying a little paper roll of the speech, were loosed. They looked like a snow flurry as they dashed up and almost obscured the military aeroplane which, dragonlike, circled above the stadium. They carried the message in place of the telegraphs, locally closed on Sunday. The speech has also been officially translated into all tongues, that the world may understand what Germany means by employing athletics in the cause of will power, muscle, and patriotism.

"This parade, to which the student athletic societies with their flags gave the final note of color and dash, was watched by representatives of most countries. The Duke of Somerset, who is to preside at the crucial Olympic meeting on Wednesday in London, journeyed over especially. He can hardly have helped contrasting the physique and precision of these 30,000 Germans with the slovenly shuffle of the indifferent band of presumably picked British athletes at Stockholm."

BERLIN, June 8.—At to-day's dedication of the Berlin Stadium Gen. von Podbielski delivered an address, emphasizing the purpose of the stadium to develop physical strength and patriotic spirit. He proposed as a device for German athletes, "Ever prepared for the empire's glory," the words written years ago by the Emperor in the Golden Book at Munich.

When Gen. von Podbielski finished speaking 10,000 carrier pigeons, bearing a copy of the address, were liberated, to wing their way to various points of the empire. All the athletic organizations entered the stadium and filed past the Emperor at salute. The procession included 9,000 girl and boy scouts.

The idea of a German stadium originated during the discussions of a party of German Olympic officials on the return trip from the Olympic games in Athens in 1896. It was not until ten years later, however, that the idea began to take definite form, and in May, 1912, the successful financing of the plan was assured. The stadium has been practically completed in nine months.

It is built in a natural depression, the highest tier of seats being level with the ground. Besides the special box for the royal family, there are 2,208 box seats, 12,232 ordinary seats, and standing room for 12,470 persons, a total of 26,910. There are also 3,000 seats overlooking the swimming basin, making the total capacity of the stadium about 30,000. Prices for standing room will probably be only 12 cents.

The bicycle track is some thirty feet below the upper tier of seats. It is 666.67 meters around, three circuits, therefore, being equal to two kilometers, or approximately a mile and a quarter. An unusual feature is a straightaway of 166 meters (about 550 feet) on either side. The cinder path, within the cycle course, is 600 meters (about 1,970 feet) around and 7½ wide. Before the imperial box there is a special 100-meter (328 feet) track for the sprints. The centre of the stadium comprises a football field and two fields for gymnastics, weight throwing, jumping, and similar sports. The swimming basin is 100 meters in length and 22 meters in width.

All kinds of sporting events will be held in the stadium, the construction of which is of concrete. The Imperial Committee believes that, with the experience of the coming three years, it will have a stadium in 1916 which will be far in advance in equipment of any yet offered for the Olympic games.

YOUNG JAPANESE FOR WAR.

But Attendance Is Small at Tokio Meeting to Urge Hostilities.

TOKIO, June 8.—A mass meeting of an organization known as the "Anti-American Youths' Association" to-day was sparsely attended. Bellicose speeches were made, but the orators were of no prominence, being for the most part agitators attached to the Opposition parties.

The speeches were mostly devoted to attacks upon the Ministry, and a resolution, which was adopted, urged immediate war against the United States.

SEES IN AMERICA GREATEST PEACE AID

Baroness von Suttner Makes Light of Japanese War Rumors.

TO EXPLAIN US TO EUROPE

She Hopes to Dispel the Profound Ignorance of the American Character.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, June 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs an interview with Baroness Bertha von Suttner on the occasion of her seventieth birthday, which she celebrates to-day.

Asked what she expected to do next in the cause of peace, she replied that she would communicate to the world the impressions gained during her seven months' stay in the United States, which came to an end last Christmas.

"I am quite sure," said the Baroness, "that from America will come the greatest help for the cause of peace, and I consider it my duty to inform the people of Europe as to the feelings and intentions of the friends of peace in Europe. I purpose now to most influential circles, from the President downward. My intention in going to the New World was to explain to the people there how dangerous the present political situation in Europe was, and to suggest to them that they should help the friends of peace in Europe. I propose now to tell the people here what I learned and saw in America, and thus dispel the ignorance regarding that country and the character of its inhabitants—ignorance profound as the ocean which separates them and us.

"Here people are always talking about the strained relations between the United States and Japan and the imminence of war between those countries; but yet it is a fact that Japan was the first power to accept President Wilson's recent proposal. There is no doubt that in America also warlike agitation is being carried on by interested persons connected with the international arms and ammunition trust.

"During my sojourn in America I was informed everywhere that there was not the slightest danger of an armed conflict between that country and Japan, and that also in the latter country there was no really powerful war party, but only a few agitators who had their own axes to grind.

"My next literary work will form a continuation of my memoirs, from the year 1902 to the present day, and what I heard and saw in America will be one of the most important chapters."

The Baroness added that she intended to attend the opening of the Carnegie Peace Palace at The Hague and the Peace Congress there in August.

HUERTA OFFERS BIG BRIBE.

Blanco Refuses $300,000 to Quit Carranza—Death for Envoy.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, June 8.—Gen. Lucio Blanco, who directed the successful rebel attack on Matamoras, Mexico, last week, reported to Gov. Venustiano Carranza, Constitutionalist leader, today that he had been approached with an offer of $300,000 if he would betray Carranza and join the forces of President Huerta. Blanco reported he had caused the arrest of the Federal emissary, Bruno Trevino, who presented credentials from Gov. Gonzales of the State of Nuevo Leon, and that Trevino had been sentenced to death by a court-martial.

It is assumed the sentence was carried out, Carranza, to whom Trevino appealed, having refused to interfere. Trevino was one of the leaders in the Monterey revolt of last February.

MEXICO CITY, June 8.—The Government will not attempt to recapture Matamoras immediately. It will organize as soon as possible a column of 2,000 men, but for the present these troops are not available. The gunboat Vera Cruz, on which it was intended to send a force to Matamoras to dislodge the rebels, still is at Vera Cruz.

The War Department denies that Zacatecas, capital of the State of the same name, has been taken by the rebels, and asserts fighting continues there. Private information, however, confirms the fall of the town, and adds that the rebels are moving to the south against Aguascalientes, and that Saltillo is in danger of an attack. The rebels practically are in control of almost all the rural regions in the north.

It is reported 100 more Americans are to be removed from Tampico this week in the steamer Mexicano, chartered by the Red Cross fund to carry refugees from Vera Cruz.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 8.—Two Federal soldiers were killed and a command of fifty with their leader, Capt. Antonio Eschasaretta, was captured yesterday in an engagement with 100 rebels near Matamoras, Mexico. Eschasaretta, who with his men was taken to Matamoras, will be shot, according to a member of the staff of Gen. Blanco.

LONDON HAD DANCING CLUBS

Resorts Like Those Opened Here Were Closed by the Police.

Arthur W. Chermside, a London merchant, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, said that the so-called "dancing clubs" now being formed in New York, where refreshments may be obtained after 1 o'clock in the morning, were similar to those started in London in the early eighties. "The first of these clubs to which men and women were admitted," said Mr. Chermside, "was called 'The Spooferies,' and stood in Hollywell Street, Strand, which has been demolished to make room for Kingsway.

"The founders were actors and music hall singers, and several of the younger actresses went there after the theatre to have supper and enjoy a dance with their friends. Gradually the club lost the patronage of the theatrical folk, and their places were taken by a disorderly set of men and women. 'The Waterloo' in Regent Street, 'The Gardenia' in the Haymarket, and 'The Alsatians' in Oxford Street followed, until the conditions in them became such a scandal that they were all closed by the police."

Dies from Auto Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—E. S. Eden, master mechanic of the Central New England Railroad and a resident of Hardford, Conn., died at the Vassar Hospital at Poughkeepsie early this morning, from injuries received in an accident on Friday morning, when the track auto in which Mr. Eden and four other officials were riding turned turtle near Campbell Hall.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW DEAD.

English Authority on Mental Disorders Dies of Heart Disease.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 8.—Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, notable as an alienist, who was connected for the last thirty-five years with some of the most famous criminal cases where the question of the accused's sanity arose, died this morning of heart disease.

Dr. Forbes Winslow was a lineal descendant of Edward Winslow, first Governor of New Plymouth, one of the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers who sailed on the Mayflower.

Among the many cases in which Dr. Winslow interested himself was that of Mrs. Maybrick, and when in New York he was thanked publicly for his efforts on her behalf. He was the first English alienist to give evidence in American courts on questions of sanity. In his day Dr. Winslow was an excellent cricketer and was invited to be Captain of the first English team of cricketers which visited America and Canada, but business prevented his acceptance.

SEES NO VACCINE RESULTS.

Doctor Watching Friedmann Patients Gives Blank Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Dr. B. M. Randolph, who has had charge of the tuberculosis patients treated on April 14 with the turtle vaccine by Dr. F. F. Friedmann at the clinic of George Washington University in this city, said tonight that no results, either good or bad, appeared to have come to those patients. Twelve persons were treated by Dr. Friedmann in the Washington clinic. Nine of them were placed under the observation of Dr. Randolph.

"In the case of the patients that were under my observation after receiving the turtle vaccine treatment," said Dr. Randolph to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night, "I see nothing to warrant the belief that they have been affected one way or the other. I cannot say that they have been improved or otherwise by the treatment. One of the cases under my observation developed a local abscess at the point of injection after being treated.

"I understand that such abscesses have been developed in other cases treated elsewhere. And in the case of another patient under my observation, who also received the Friedmann treatment, complications developed, but I cannot assert that these complications are to be attributed to the vaccine injection."

Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, denied to-day the published statement, attributed to Dr. George G. Rambaud of the Friedmann Institute, New York, that as soon as Dr. Rambaud accepted the direction of that institute he communicated with Dr. Blue, expressing a desire to have all the work supervised officially by a representative of the Public Health Service. Dr. Blue said he had not received any such request, nor any other communication from the Friedmann Institute.

TURNS DOWN FRIEDMANN.

Berlin Doctor Wants Permission to Make More Hospital Tests.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann called yesterday afternoon at the Far Rockaway Summer home of Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, chief physician and surgeon of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at 1,917 Madison Avenue. Dr. Friedmann said that he had spent the day at Cedarhurst, and wanted to see Dr. Frauenthal before returning to his hotel.

Dr. Frauenthal explained afterward that Dr. Friedmann called to ask the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, the Seton Hospital, and the Mount Sinai Hospital for permission to conduct further experiments in those institutions. Fifty patients at Dr. Frauenthal's hospital received the Friedmann cure on April 24. Dr. Frauenthal said that Dr. Friedmann wished him to influence his Board of Directors to grant the application. "I gave him neither hope nor encouragement," said Dr. Frauenthal. "I made a very diplomatic evasion."

When asked his opinion as to what the Board of Directors would do, Dr. Frauenthal said:

"No sane-minded Board of Directors of any hospital would permit Dr. Friedmann, in view of the controversy which has arisen over the merits of his cure, to continue his experiments. It is safe to say that, until the ban that has been placed upon his experiments by the Board of Health of the City of New York has been lifted and until a report has been received of the tests that are being made by Surgeon General Blue, permission will not be given Dr. Friedmann to continue his experiments by any of the recognized hospital boards of the city."

Dies Despite Piorkowski Vaccine.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 8.—The fight of Mrs. Joseph Byrne, wife of a wealthy St. Louis furrier, to conquer tuberculosis is over. She died late last night in the Oakes Home. Mr. Byrne a few weeks ago offered Dr. Friedmann $50,000 to treat her with the turtle vaccine. The physician refused. Hope then was directed to the Piorkowski vaccine. Mr. Byrne bringing Dr. M. Landis Mann of the People's Hospital, New York, to Denver to make the inoculations. Four inoculations were given. At first Mrs. Byrne improved. Her appetite returned, and in every way she felt better. She was confident she was on the road to recovery.

SUICIDE FOR DEAD WIFE.

Found with Her Picture—Two Others End Their Lives.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Andrews of the West 125th Street Station, who was on duty near the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at 138th Street and Broadway, heard a sound that caused him to investigate, and in the rear yard he found the dead body of a man. It was identified by the authorities as that of Abraham Markowiski, 55 years old, who had been in a ward on the fourth floor. He either jumped or fell from the window. Markowiski was a widower and had no immediate relatives, as far as is known.

Despondent over his inability to find work, Alexander Templeton, 33 years old, an ironworker, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his home at 316 Ninth Avenue. The body was found by one of his daughters.

A fairly well-dressed man about 35 years old, who went to the Grand Windsor Hotel, 9 Chatham Square, Saturday night and registered as James Wilson, New York, killed himself by cutting his throat in his room some time between the hour of registering and 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nothing was known of the man at the hotel.

HOME RULE BILL UP, ULSTER IS CALMER

Measure Desired by Ireland Has Its Second Reading in Parliament To-day.

EXPECT LITTLE OPPOSITION

Unionists May Content Themselves with Making Only Formal Objections.

LONDON, June 8.—The Home Rule for Ireland bill is scheduled to come before the House of Commons to-morrow for second reading, preliminary to its second passage of the three necessary for it to become law over the veto of the House of Lords.

The House of Lords, it is assumed, will throw it out again, as it did last year, and it will then have to go through the usual routine in the 1914 session before becoming the law of the land.

The Government thus far has not put a time limit upon the debate in the House of Commons, expecting that the opposition to the measure will soon work itself out, and that within three or four days the Unionist members will allow the second reading to go through after registering their continued objection to the bill.

The House of Commons, under the Parliament act which provided the means of passing Liberal bills over the Lords' veto, cannot amend the bill. It must go to the House of Lords in exactly the same shape as it reached that chamber last session. Members of the lower house may, however, suggest amendments to the Lords, which the latter may insert at their discretion. There has been no suggested amendment talked of yet, but it is possible that at either this or next session some changes may be made in the financial clauses of the bill, to which so much objection was raised by Liberals as well as Unionists last year.

As to the forthcoming fight in the House of Commons, the Unionists have said nothing as yet. The Ulstermen, however, may be depended upon to oppose the bill by every means in their power. In Ulster itself it has been objected that the Irish Unionists have not shown sufficient hostility to the bill. They have been urged, in fact, to adopt "militant methods," and, if they cannot defeat the measure by ordinary debate, to turn the House of Commons "into a shambles" and prevent any business from being transacted. In this connection the exploits of the Irish Nationalists are recalled when they thought the English Parliament was not giving them justice.

Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, however, is opposed to provoking a fight in the House, which would be the only result of militancy on the part of the Unionists, and he has advised against it. His theory is that it is better to oppose the bill by every constitutional means, and then, if the Unionists lose, leave a couple of Ulster to-be to ignore the act and, if necessary, fight against their exclusion from the union.

Even this talk of revolution is dying out somewhat. The Ulster business men are pretty shrewd politicians, and the belief is growing that, when home rule be imposed upon them, they would very readily get control of the Irish Legislature and, in fact, rule the country from Belfast. The workingmen of Belfast, on the other hand, are easily aroused, and, with fluent leaders urging them to fight, might make it uncomfortable for any Government that attempted to force them into an acceptance of home rule.

JEWS SUFFER IN RUMANIA.

Jefferson Levy Joins Movement to Have Their Rights Respected.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy sent word to the newspapers yesterday that so many letters had reached him from Rumanian Jews in New York, reciting the injustices and hardships that their countrymen had been suffering at the hands of the Rumanian Government, that he had decided to take part in a movement to improve their condition. He said:

"All Jewish subjects in Rumania were guaranteed political and social freedom and full rights under treaty with the powers, but this clause has been a dead letter ever since the agreement was signed. To-day the Jew must pay full taxes, serve his time in the army, and be subservient to every law, yet he is denied the right to educate his children in his native tongue and forbidden to engage in any but the most menial occupations. He is met on every hand with prejudice, contempt, and the harshest treatment.

"England—one of the powers with which Rumania signed the treaty, Article 44 of which makes it beholden upon her to grant full rights to Jewish subjects—was the country to which Rumania should naturally have turned for such a settlement. It was, however, to Russia—with whom her only bond of sympathy is oppression of the Jews—that Rumania turned.

"The United States Government has no treaty with Rumania, and hence can take no direct action. She can, however, and should, in justice to the 100,000 Rumanian Jews who are fast becoming American citizens, place herself on record as opposed to such oppression. Congress should urge the powers with whom the United States and Rumania have treaties to do their part in seeing that that country lives up to the letter of its contract guaranteeing full rights to Jewish subjects."

Mr. Levy will speak at a meeting of organization of the American Rumanian-Jewish Emancipation Committee at the Waldorf-Astoria next week.

NO MARCONI CONCESSIONS.

Wireless Strike, Official Says, Was Due to Agitators and Failed.

An official of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company said last night that the statement widely published on Saturday that the strike of wireless operators on the Pacific Coast had been called off because the Marconi Company had recognized the union and made concessions was incorrect. The company, he said, has not recognized the union, and the strike was called off without any suggestion of compromise whatever so far as the Marconi Company was concerned.

"The strike," the official added, "was engineered by agitators. The operators never were dissatisfied with their treatment on board ships or with their working hours, wages, or any other matter pertaining to the service."

STEFANSSON PARTY ON HAND FOR START

Explorer Arrives in Victoria and Hurries to Esquimalt.

IN TIME FOR ICE BREAK

Pleased with Preparations for His Long Journey to Find Arctic Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 8.—Vilhjahlmar Stefansson, the explorer, arrived here to-day and proceeded immediately to Esquimalt, where the loading of the schooner Karluk was begun in the forenoon. He was very optimistic when interviewed. He said that although the loading just had been begun, the ship would be ready to sail on Wednesday or Thursday, owing to the efficiency of Capt. Bartlett in putting the equipment on board. He was in no hurry to leave Esquimalt, as Nome should be reached in twenty days from Victoria with average weather, and he said he did not care to leave Nome for the arctic region before July 20, in time to catch a favorable ice break from the Arctic Ocean. The Karluk carries only Welsh coal. Mr. Stefansson and Capt. Bartlett agree that coal is more important than provisions. The main object is to get there.

The staff of fourteen scientists is complete here. It is the largest staff of scientists ever taken toward either pole. It will investigate a larger number of sciences than any other, and the programme both in the four-year plan and the geographic scope is the most ambitious yet attempted by a polar expedition. Mr. Stefansson says success is largely a matter of luck, since ice and contrary winds may frustrate his plans, but the personnel of the expedition leaves nothing to be desired so far as can be told in advance. Capt. Bartlett is an ideal skipper by temperament, and through his experience with Peary. He is assisted by two mates experienced in Western arctic whaling, and familiar with every shore, shoal, and harbor to the very edge of the unknown area to be explored.

Capt. Bartlett is indignant at a story in circulation that he said the Karluk was unsuited to arctic exploration. He insists that the Karluk is a good ice ship. She is built of Australian oak and is in excellent condition, though not so strong as the Roosevelt. She makes it up, however, in being a better sailer, in coal-saving qualities, and in better accommodations for the men. She cannot stand ramming ice at full speed, but will go into ice as far as she can break her way.

Dr. Anderson commands the southern expedition, with a secondary base on Victoria Island. He has had five years' experience in that district. He is capable of teaching the party to live on the country, if provisions give out. Game is plentiful, he says.

Murray and Mackay are veterans of the Shackleton expedition, Johanssen of the Karl Greenland expedition. Four members of the Canadian Geographical Survey are accustomed to roughing it in all parts of Canada. Every member of the expedition physically and temperamentally is suited to the task and is enthusiastic. Most of them are serving for less pay than that which they had when they resigned to join the Stefansson expedition, and some for nothing. Every one is a specialist.

Mr. Stefansson is elated at the thoroughness with which Dr. Anderson has handled matters in the enforced absence of himself. Members of the crew and the scientific staff are working overtime, getting ready the stores and equipment that must be divided and apportioned to the northern and southern expeditions. It is a big job.

The Canadian Government has arranged to send mail once yearly to the southern party.

The whole party is to undergo physical examination to-morrow at the hands of Forbes Mackay as a matter of form. Wilkins, an expert cinematographer, also is official photographer of the expedition. Mr. Stefansson hopes to hand down to history the vanishing race of blond Eskimos in moving pictures, proving that the descendants of the stone age blonds are fearless and of splendid physique, and are uncontaminated by the white men who inhabit the Arctic wastes.

TOOK MERCURY IN HIS SODA.

Samuel Freedman Wanted to Die, but Changed His Mind Later.

Samuel C. Freedman, 19 years old, of 56 Fourth Street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking a solution of bichloride of mercury in a glass of soda water. A note found in his pocket indicated that he was a victim of unrequited love. He was saved from death by the administration of an emetic. At Bellevue Hospital, where he is now a prisoner, he said he had changed his mind about dying and would like to live.

Freedman was noticeably nervous when he walked into the drug store at Fourth Street and Second Avenue and asked for a glass of soda water. When he got it he dropped two tablets in the glass, waited until they were partly dissolved, and then gulped down three-fourths of the liquid. He threw the remainder away and walked out. Outside he stopped and staggered against the side of the drug store. To persons who ran up to aid him he said he had taken bichloride of mercury. He was carried to the office of Dr. J. Glass, at 67 Second Avenue, and the emetic was administered. An unaddressed note found in Freedman's pocket read:

This is the only time in my life that I have kept a resolution. I blame no one. I can't help others. I have no home. I therefore owe nothing to the world. The world is not to blame either. Just myself. I can't bear to live. I'm tired. Neither can I fight. For that's what living means. My love to my dearest comrades, Mr. Leonard D. Abbott, the brave Mr. Alexander Berkman, and the dear Miss Lola Ridge, and all the other comrades whom I know.

To Annie I would say this: You will no doubt hear of it. Don't mind. It is not your fault. It would be wrong of you to go with me when you don't love me. Again, it is not your fault if I love you.

SAMUEL C. FREEDMAN.

The box from which Freedman took the tablets to drop them in the soda water was found, and, according to Dr. Anderton of Bellevue, it had contained bichloride of mercury.

Mrs. D. Blumenel, from whom Freedman rented a room at the address given by him, said that Freedman was a Socialist, but she did not know any of the persons named in his letter of farewell. A well-dressed young woman, who said she was Freedman's sister, called at the Fifth Street Police Station last night and asked that news of her brother's attempt to kill himself be kept from the newspapers. She declined to add any details of his history.

FIND SECOND CORNELL BODY

That of Bailey, One of Four Drowned, Picked Up by Instructor.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 8.—A northwest wind forced to the surface of Cayuga Lake to-day the body of Brainard Bailey, the Troy sophomore, who was one of the party of four Cornell students who perished on the night of May 17, when a canoe overturned.

Bailey's is the second body to be recovered, that of Miss Mary C. Mallet having been found a few days ago. Bailey was identified by a watch and card. The watch had stopped at 10:15 o'clock, showing that the accident had occurred between 9:30 and 10:15 o'clock.

The body was found near the place where Miss Mallet's body was picked up. As there is only 25 feet of water at that point, which is some three-quarters of a mile north of the head of the lake, and situated about the middle of that sheet of water, the other two bodies are now expected to come to the surface.

The location of the bodies and a big scratch on the side of the canoe have convinced the authorities that the canoe struck one of a line of spiles stretching out from the lighthouse and upset.

A. L. Lawrence, an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering, found the body as he was running his motor boat from Ithaca to the civil engineering camp on the east shore of the lake.

DESKS

The fact that this house has never departed from its wise policy of meeting improvements in office equipment as they come explains in a measure its high reputation for reliability.

Phone Beekman 2075 for catalogue.

SELLEW

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Established in 1832

Beginning this morning, an extraordinary sale of

Men's Silk Shirts

regular $5 and $6 grades

at $3.65

1200 of the finest shirts that a man can put on his back!

¶ The man who puts on a shirt of this superb quality must feel positively exalted. There is a sense of happiness in the consciousness that one is shirted in silk of so sheer and fine a quality. And surely nothing could be finer than these gorgeous silks. They are exquisite. The designs are rich and luxurious satin stripes with Russian cords, in black, blue, tan and helio.

¶ Made with plain and pleated bosom and soft double cuffs. Correct in cut, distinctive in pattern, perfect in make and finish, a shirt for the man of quality and taste, and values that are a windfall of economy. Even if they are too good for your daily use, you need a few for those very special occasions when it is expedient to employ method in your madness. Sizes 14 to 18 and all sleeve lengths.

$4.00 Silk & Linen Shirts that are great values today at $2.85

¶ We dislike to call them silk and linen. It seems a sacrilege to mention linen where silk is so much in evidence and linen is not. It is like the insistence of a poor relation—it is an unwelcome intrusion of the commonplace. Yet linen gives this beautiful fabric greater serviceability and enables it to withstand the rigors of the wringer and the tub.

¶ These shirts are made in a splendid range of patterns and colorings, affording a latitude of choice seldom to be found in a single offering of this kind. They are made with plain and pleated bosom, and soft turn back cuffs, and perfection is written all over them from collar band to tail. Sizes 14 to 18 and all sleeve lengths.

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Magnificent, High-Ceilinged and Best Ventilated

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equal to Best Musical Comedy.

High-Class Singers and Artistic Dancers.

SEVEN to ONE

Every Evening.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths

After the Equitable fire, the Gorham plated ware in the Cafe Savarin was found intact.

All it needed was a little polishing. They have some of it at Gorham's to show how it stands up under fire. The rest is in actual use today in a prominent New York restaurant.

This tableware survived the heat because, unlike most other electro-plated ware, its base—the metal on which the silver is deposited—was German silver. With few exceptions, other plated ware has a base of Britannia, a much softer metal.

All Gorham plated ware has a German silver base, and if composed of more than one piece its parts are joined by hard silver solder.

It was no surprise to Gorham's, finding the Savarin tableware unscathed. It simply bore out what they had always claimed. A few years before, after a Brooklyn fire, several Gorham salt cellars were found imbedded in a mass of other melted plated ware, intact.

Any housewife, used to keeping things warm in the stove, knows how to value dishes that resist the heat like that.

You, probably, did not know Gorham's made electro-plated ware. Then you'll be interested to learn that it makes a great deal of it, and of just the same high craftsmanship and design as its other productions.

This plated ware withstands wear just as well as heat. In the Gorham files is a letter from a Southern clergyman saying he has a supply of Gorham plated ware that has been in use for thirty years. "And it's good yet," he adds. He wrote, he says, because a firm that makes such excellent articles deserves appreciative recognition. Thirty years' service and "still good" is a record hard to match.

Another man sent a dish into the store by express the other day saying he had used it nineteen years, almost twenty, and wanted it replated. The other pieces, purchased at the same time, he said, were all right. The dish was replated and sent back as good as new.

Appearance, as well as endurance, distinguishes this ware. Five beautiful Gorham designs are dedicated exclusively to it. Each is the work of a Gorham designer. And you can get an equal number of pieces in these designs as in the sterling silver patterns.

Many families, like the Southern clergyman's, have Gorham plated ware that they have used for years. It makes a splendid appearance on the table, and it stands the wear of daily use. At moderate cost you can obtain a family supply. Just think of a dozen Gorham plated ware teaspoons at $4.75. All through the list the prices correspond to this.

Many homes with complete sterling silver service have auxiliary supplies of Gorham plated ware for general use. It is ideal for the seashore or mountain cottage.

No law governs the standard of plated ware, as it does sterling. You are dependent upon the reputation of the maker. Gorham's has been making plated ware forty-two years, and has never scarificed its own high standard. The name "Gorham" stamped on a piece of plated ware means just as much as "STERLING" does on a piece of "solid" silver.

GORHAM STORES
Fifth Ave. and 36th St.
17-19 Maiden Lane.

DR. FLEISHMAN STOPS PRESSBURG MEETING

Repudiates for Educational Alliance Louis Friedman's Slur on Wilson.

DEMAND FOR $10,000 VOTED

American Jewish Committee Asked to Give That Sum to Rebuild Rabbinical High School.

The meeting held last night in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance under the auspices of the Pressburg Relief Committee, to arouse sympathy for the community of Pressburg, Hungary, home of the famous Rabbinical High School, which was partly destroyed by fire on May 17, came to an abrupt ending at 10 o'clock, when Dr. Henry Fleishman, administrator of the Educational Alliance, appeared on the platform and announced in most emphatic terms that the Alliance was in no way responsible for the gathering. There were about 100 in the audience. A few applauded and a few others raised their voices in protest, but the majority filed silently out of the hall.

Dr. Fleishman and another representative of the Alliance were in and out of the hall during the entire meeting, and once before interrupted the meeting. That was when Louis Friedman, Secretary of the Relief Committee, questioned the sincerity of some rabbis who had not appeared at the meeting, and who, he said, owed a great debt to the Rabbinical High School. The climax came when Mr. Friedman, after reading a letter of regret from Gov. Sulzer, which, he said, rang sincerely, turned to a letter from President Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Wilson sent a formal note of regret through his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty.

"He went about the country asking the Jews to vote for him, and yet he can only send a formal note," said Mr. Friedman.

Before the Secretary could get any further Dr. Fleishman was on the platform and there was a sharp interchange of words.

"I must ask," said Dr. Fleishman, "that you refrain from any comment about the sincerity or lack of sincerity of any one. It is not permitted from this platform. Please confine your remarks to the subject of the meeting."

"Are we in Russia?" retorted Mr. Friedman. Then he added: "I may be called down by a Russian censor, but I think I am man enough to say what I think."

When quiet had been restored, Mr. Friedman said that one purpose of the meeting was to arouse the Russian Jews to a sense of their duty. He then made the motion that the meeting demand that the American Jewish Committee send $10,000 from its funds to Pressburg. It was carried with perhaps a fourth of those in the audience voting. In commenting on the motion Mr. Friedman said that the American Jewish Committee held $250,000 which belonged to all Jewish people.

Prior to the meeting Mr. Friedman, in behalf of the Relief Committee, had made application to the American Jewish Committee to have a sum of money sent to Pressburg to aid in rebuilding the school. He showed to the newspaper men some communications which bore on this topic. One was from Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, to the Rev. Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodeph Schoiom. Mr. Marshall said that the American Committee was making an investigation, believing that the early cable reports of the fire were exaggerated. He understood, he wrote, that only $200,000 damage had been done by the fire, and expressed the opinion that great cities like Vienna and Budapest, between which Pressburg lies, could handle such a situation without outside aid.

In his address Dr. Friedman started out placidly enough by saying that the appeal was being made wholly in behalf of the Rabbinical High School, which had produced scholars for the past 300 years who were known all over the world. He said next that he wanted to direct his appeal to the Russian Jews, many of whom were riding about in automobiles and had their factories, but who seemed to have forgotten the debt they owed to Hungary. "Pay back a little of that debt," he urged.

He also attacked bitterly a Jewish newspaper published in this city. He talked of many things which Dr. Fleishman later said seemed to have nothing to do with the meeting. In introducing one of the other speakers, Rabbi H. H. Horowitz of Chelsea, Mass., a member of the Hungarian school, Mr. Friedman said that he was one of the great scholars. Rabbi Horowitz, he said, "could write things which even Rabbi Hertz could not read." Rabbi Hertz is the new Chief Rabbi of England.

Rabbi Horfowitz made a long address in his native tongue, and then Mr. Friedman was ready to adjourn the meeting. At that moment a man in the front row of seats rose to put a question. Apparently, Mr. Friedman thought it did not have anything to do with the meeting, and said so with much emphasis. While he was disputing the point with his questioner Dr. Fleishman jumped beside him on the platform.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, when Mr. Friedman broke in with: "May I close this meeting?"

"This meeting has in very many respects been unseemly," continued Dr. Fleishman. "There have been references to poeple for which the Educational Alliance was in no way responsible. We do not know who Mr. Friedman is. We never heard of him before, and we never saw him. He asked for the use of the hall for the raising of funds for the sufferers of Pressburg, or perhaps for the school. So we let him have it.

"That is all the connection there is. Whatever has been said must be considered as the personal statements of Friedman. I want to say also that names have been used in connection with this affair which were not authorized. If any of you want proof of that you may have it. So from this rambling, random, haphazard talk, in which everything has been attacked from rabbis to electricity, please absolve us. I wish the meeting would now close."

The little gathering began to straggle from the hall then, and representatives of the Alliance switched off some of the lights before all were gone. Mr. Friedman left, protesting that he had paid $10 for the use of the hall, a statement which was denied.

Mr. Friedman told newspaper men afterward that he would send a letter to Judge Greenbaum, President of the Alliance. He said that Dr. Philip Klein, a Hungarian rabbi of 137 West 119th Street, was President of the Relief Committee, and that its members included prominent church and business men. Its one purpose, he said, was to uphold the prestige of an institution which had been famous for 300 years and to which Jews all over the world owed a great debt.

TRY TO ROB AT BARTOW.

New Haven Road Detectives Drive Thieves from Ticket Office.

An attempt was made at 10 o'clock last night to rob the Bartow railroad station on the suburban branch of the New Haven Railroad. This is the place where the crowds that visit Pelham Bay Park and City Island every Sunday get their trains, and Sunday is its busiest day. Detectives Hendricks and Rizzo, employed by the railroad, were approaching the station last night, and were surprised to see that the light in the waiting room had been put out. Although the ticket office closes early, the waiting room is kept opened all night. The detectives approached the place quietly, and as they neared it saw two men come out and run north on the tracks.

The detectives pursued them, and the men ran through a long tunnel just above the station. When the pursuers emerged from the tunnel they saw the thieves run into the woods that line the tracks. The sleuths fired their revolvers at the fugitives, but failed to hit them. Policemen from the City Island Station took up the search through the woods, but did not find the thieves. When they returned to the Bartow Station the detectives found that the glass door of the ticket office had been forced, but the thieves were interrupted before they got any plunder.

MAN AND WOMAN ARMED.

Each Had a Revolver and Both Are Held Under Sullivan Law.

Two cases of alleged violation of the Sullivan law were before the courts yesterday. Antonio Mogiavi, proprietor of a saloon at 230 East 150th Street, was held by Magistrate McQuade, in the Morrisania Court, in $1,000 bail for further examination to-day. Detective Di Gilio of the Morrisania Station told the court that he had heard two shots fired near Mogiavi's saloon, and had seen the Italian dart into a hallway a few doors away. The prisoner, the police say, declined to answer questions regarding the shooting, which remains a mystery.

Rosie La Rosa, arrested at 12 Roosevelt Street on Saturday night, charged with violating the tenement house law, was found with a loaded revolver in her possession when searched by a matron at the station, according to the police. On this charge Magistrate Harris held her yesterday, in the Tombs Court, in $2,500 bail for further examination to-day. In the Jefferson Market Court Magistrate House held her in the same sum additionally on the charge of violating the tenement house law.

SAVAGE DOG ATTACKS BABY.

Mother and Neighbors Drive It Away and Stone It to Death.

Women and boys attacked and killed a big dog in Brownsville yesterday afternoon after the animal had severely bitten 11 months old Ethel Rodinowitz of 233 Chester Street as she lay in a perambulator on the sidewalk in front of her home.

Where the dog came from no one could tell. It first attacked and almost killed another dog. Then, snapping right and left, it ran among a group of children near the Rodinowitz home and attacked the baby.

Mrs. Rodinowitz and her neighbors beat the dog off, and a crowd of boys chased the animal into a neighboring lot, where they stoned it to death. A policeman later put a bullet in its head.

Baby Rodinowitz was treated by Dr. Courtney of St. Mary's Hospital.

JUMPS FROM ELEVATED.

Laborer Dying After Plunging from Second Avenue Structure.

Joseph McCormack, a laborer, of 9 Bowery, was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital early last night charged with attempted suicide. The police asserted that the man jumped from the tracks of the Second Avenue elevated railroad near Thirty-fourth Street. His skull was fractured and several ribs were broken. He could not live, it was said.

McCormack entered the station at Thirty-fourth Street early last night. The station guards noticed him as he waited on the platform for several trains to pass. He finally walked to the north end of the platform and climbed down to the wooden footpath which runs alongside the tracks. He walked along this path for some fifty feet, when with a scream he plunged to the street, forty feet below. No explanation of his attempt at suicide could be obtained.

JEWISH SEMINARY GRADUATES RABBIS

Eleven Receive Degrees at Exercises Which Also Mark Tenth Anniversary.

FINDS CONSERVATIVE TREND

President Schechter Says It Is Now a Reality, but Schools Are Not Up to Philanthropies.

Eleven students of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America became rabbis yesterday afternoon at the graduating exercises in Aeolian Hall, when Dr. Solomon Schechter, the President of the seminary, conferred the degrees. The services marked the tenth anniversary of the seminary's reorganization.

In his address to the graduates, Dr. Schechter spoke of his great hopes for the fine flowering of Jewish learning in this country and in this city.

"We are only at the beginning of our work," he said. "The experience of the last ten years, if it has brought to our mind most vividly the nature of the difficulties which we have to conquer, and they are many and great ones, has also opened to us such a wide vista of possibilities and hopes as no other Jewish community has to show. New York itself forms the largest Jewish community recorded in history, while the country in general, with its wise form of government and liberal institutions, is, at present, the only place on our globe where Israel can dwell in security and look forward to a great future.

"If there is a spot in the world where Jewish learning, which has so often migrated from land to land, should at last find a resting place and develop freely in accordance with its own laws, it will be America. If the labor will be great, the reward will be greater. To prepare for the future, it will be the duty of the seminary not only to continue on its path, but even to raise the standard of its programme of teaching, and to increase its requirements, both for applicants and graduates. This is the right and the privilege of every progressive institution of learning, after the lapse of a certain period, during which it has fairly taken root in the community."

Most potent and most prominent of the ideas which inspired the reorganized seminary, he said, was the creation of a conservative tendency which had long been dormant in this country.

"Its aim was to preserve and sustain traditional Judaism in all its integrity and, by means of the spoken or written word, to bring back to the consciousness of Jewry its heroic past, which must serve as a model if we would have a glorious future, or any future at all; but, at the same time, to remain in touch with our present surroundings and modern thought, and to adopt what was the best in them and, above all, to make use of modern methods and system.

"The next was to create a school of Jewish learning which would embrace all the departments of Jewish thought, and would give it that scientific thoroughness and finish which would alone deserve the name of research as well as enable Judaism to compete with and to combat those hostile intellectual forces which are often more dangerous to us than pogroms and direct persecution. In both these enterprises the seminary has succeeded beyond all hope. The conservative tendency, which recently began only as a mere pious wish, has now become a reality. It permeates all the country and affects (unconsciously, it may be,) even those who never tire of scolding us as reactionaries. As to Jewish learning, it has become a fact. American Jewish scholarship is now a recognized factor all over the world, and you will hardly find at the present time a Jewish library of consequence, whether here or abroad, whether private or public, in which the seminary is not represented by one publication or another emanating from our Faculty."

In his introductory remarks Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the seminary's Board of Directors, touched on the need of funds, but Dr. Schechter went at it more directly and not without reproach in his tones.

"I defer," he said, "to no one in my admiration of all that American Jewry has accomplished in the comparatively few years of its existence. Our philanthropic institutions are certainly such as no Jewish community, whether in the Middle Ages or in modern times, could boast of. In this respect we stand as a model, and are not only on an equal footing with our neighbors, but can even compete with them. It is only when we come to our institutions of Jewish learning that a certain want of appreciation and indifference is shown by the community, so that our seminaries and our colleges by no means would bear a comparison with those of other denominations. And yet it is in these places, the schools for the higher Jewish learning in which Judaism perpetuated itself and achieved this immortality, power of endurance, which is the admiration of the world.

"And American Jewry, if it is to come down to posterity, if it is to prove a link in the great historical chain of succession, if its wonderful successions of prosperous and successful presents should not eliminate the future—or, rather, eternity—if it is to be an element of perpetual life, a source of endurance, a centre of an idea and ideal, and a factor for peace and harmony between generation and generation—this will also only come, as experience has shown, through the means of a great school of learning, worthy of the great American Jewish community, its members and means."

The eleven new-made rabbis were Herman Max Cohen, Harry Solomon Davidowitz, Louis M. Epstein, Samuel Fredman, Benjamin Leonard Grossman, Max Hoffman, Oscar Levin, Calman David Matt, Abraham Nowak, Aaron Gerson Robison, and Meyer Waxman, the last named having been graduated with distinction.

Diplomas were also awarded to the students of the Teachers Institute, a subsidiary institution, the graduates being authorized to teach the elements of the Hebrew language and the principles of the Jewish religion. The graduates were Rose E. Abramson, Emily Deitchman, Rose Guterman, Sadie C. Pitkowsky, Adele Salzman, Rose Gilbert, Louis Axelbank, Morris I. Einsohn, Emanuel Gamoran, Max M. Gold, Jacob S. Golub, George Jacob Horowitz, and Sidney Weissbach.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Hebraw Literature was conferred upon Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, a Director of the seminary.

Here is the programme of the graduating exercises:

Organ: Allegro and Adagio, Fifth Sonata.. Guilmant
Samuel A. Baldwin, Professor of Music, College of the City of New York.
Invocation.....Rabbi Alexander Basel
Introductory address.....Louis Marshall, Chairman Board of Directors
Conferring of degrees.....President Schechter
Address to graduates.....President Schechter
Conferring of honorary degrees.
Organ: Reve Angelique.....Rubinstein
Prof. Baldwin.
Address.....Sol M. Stroock
Address.....Prof. M. M. Kaplan, Principal, Teachers Institute
Valedictory.....Harry S. Davidowitz
Announcement of prizes and scholarships.
Adon Olam.....The Rev. S. Jacobson, Students and Audience
Organ: Epic Ode.....Bellairs
Prof. Baldwin.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered at the Seminary Synagogue in West 123d Street yesterday morning by the Rev. Herman H. Rubenovitz.

EIGHT CALLED ON BRIBE TALE

Witnesses Ready to Testify in the Wood Jury Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—Eight witnesses will be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow when that body meets to hear the evidence in the alleged attempt to bribe Morris Shuman, one of the jurors who sat in the Wood-Atteaux-Collins trial. They will testify to facts which it is asserted will support the story already told by Shuman regarding the details of how he was approached to change his vote in favor of William M. Wood.

One witness found to-day is considered of great importance. He, it is alleged, unfolded a story showing that the idea that Shuman was to be reached was talked about among newsboys for more than a week.

From the moment when Shuman approached District Attorney Pelletier Friday morning and told his story of how an attempt had been made to reach him Thursday night by a man offering $300 and a life job in the employ of the American Woolen Company, attachés of the District Attorney's office have been at work.

It was planned that as soon as the jury brought in its finding Shuman should be taken in charge by deputies of the County Prosecutor and the story he told run down. He was placed in the care of Inspectors, who all Saturday and until an early hour to-day hunted for the man whom Shuman was positive he could identify as the one who approached him.

FROM HOSPITAL TO TRIAL.

Man Wounded After Bank Messenger Held-Up Is Arraigned.

Frank Puna, 28 years old, of 502 East Twelfth Street, charged with being one of the gang of highwaymen which held up James Wintress, a messenger of the Columbia Bank, on May 22, was discharged from Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning and arraigned in Harlem Court on a charge of attempted highway robbery. He was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Krotel for further examination this morning. Puna had been at Bellevue Hospital since the hold-up, suffering from a bullet wound which he received while trying to get away.

Wintress, the messenger, was taking $7,000 from the bank, at 507 Fifth Avenue, to the Nathan Manufacturing Company, at 416 East 106th Street, at the time of the hold-up. He had reached the entrance to the building of the manufacturing company and was about to go in when he was set on by five men. Wintress started shooting with his revolver, and the men scattered when they saw policemen coming. Puna ran into a building across the street. He was followed by Sergt. Skehan of the East 104th Street Police Station, and was shot in the arm as he attempted to climb over a fence in the rear of the building.

Two others were arrested and have since been held for trial.

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Fancy Mixture
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commencing this day (Monday), will hold an Unusual Sale of

Women's and Misses' Summer Riding Habits and Sport Suits

at the special price of . . $10.00

B. Altman & Co.

will continue this day (Monday) an Extraordinary Sale of Women's Separate Skirts in Tailor-made and Draped models at $6.85

Other Special Sales for this day (Monday) will consist of

Women's Sport Coats and English Raincoats; Hand-embroidered French Lingerie and American-made Muslin Underwear; Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery; Boys' Clothing; and Mahogany Art Furniture.

Special Sales will commence this day (Monday) of

Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, etc.

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Women's Evening and Afternoon Dresses of Silk

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Separate Skirts in Tailor-made and Draped models

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Sale Price is Lower in many instances than their regular wholesale cost.

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1354 Broadway, Brooklyn—367 Fulton St., Jamaica.
110 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

MARRIES DEPORTED ALIEN.

Secretary Wilson Consents, as Girl Was Determined.

Louis Bedier, who came over here from London on May 29, aboard the Majestic, to marry Miss Eva Israel of 66 East 106th Street, and was detained at Ellis Island because he was suffering from trachoma, returned to London Saturday on the Oceanic with his bride. The young man wasn't allowed beyond the limits of Ellis Island and Commissioner of Immigration William Williams refused to permit the marriage ceremony when the application was first made to him. When Miss Israel, as she was then, heard what Commissioner Williams had to say, she was more determined than ever that the marriage should be performed.

"I am not going to let you go back alone after this long trip; if you cannot stay here I shall go with you," was the message she sent to her despairing suitor.

Miss Israel carried her troubles to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, and the officials, touched by her determination to go with Bedier, "whether the law would permit her to or not," telegraphed to Secretary of Labor Wilson setting forth the details of the case. Secretary Wilson, after an investigation, decided that it would be wrong to make Bedier return to England alone, so he granted the permit. The wedding was celebrated Friday evening at Ellis Island in the presence of the bride's parents, the Rev. J. Gottlieb, rabbi of the East 106th Street synagogue, officiating. The friends of Mrs. Bedier were out in force on Saturday to see her off, and many sent flowers.

NO APPETITE??

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MACY & CO. EMPLOYES GIVE STRAUS TABLET

Bronze Memorial of Husband and Wife Who Died on Titanic Unveiled at the Store.

SPEAKERS PAY TRIBUTES

Justice Greenbaum and Mrs. Sulzberger Among Those Who Praise Their Lives and Heroic Deaths.

A bronze memorial tablet, bearing bas-relief figures of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who lost their lives on the steamship Titanic, and under these figures this inscription: "Their lives were benevolent, and their teachings glorious," was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the presence of more than 5,000 employees of R. H. Macy Company, in the restaurant of the Macy Building. The tablet was a memorial from the employes. It will be put in the arcade of the Thirty-fourth Street entrance to the Macy store.

The restaurant of the Macy Building, set aside for the ceremonies, was filled with the employes, their wives and children, when at 3 o'clock Louis J. Chamansky, one of the buyers of the store, stepped forward on the platform and introduced Sylvester Byrnes, General Manager of the establishment.

"We have met here to-day," said Mr. Byrnes, "to pay a tribute of affection and esteem to the memory of Isidor and Ida Straus. Monuments have been and will be erected in their memory by public organizations, societies and individuals. But I know of no tribute so genuine, so simple and beautiful in its inception, so spontaneous in its execution, as that which calls us together to-day. This tablet which we are about to unveil is the mute token of sorrow as well as of appreciation and affection of more than 5,000 men and women who knew Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, and loved them well. This gathering and these simple ceremonies are the result of the suggestion of a young girl, one of the employes of this store, and within this tablet are the names of every employe of the store.

"Isidor and Ida Straus did not live in vain. The inspiring example of their lives and the beautiful lesson of their death will live forever, so that the world is better that they lived and died. I have the honor of presenting this tablet on behalf of every employe of this store as a lasting memorial of our personal loss."

When the tablet was unveiled by Miss Eleanor Hess, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, and a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Straus, it was accepted on behalf of the Straus family by Jesse I. Straus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus. He said:

My dear friends: Of the many loving tributes that have been paid to the memory of our parents, your spontaneous offering is the fitting climax. Your thought to erect a tablet at the entrance of the workshop in which our father spent so much of his life, and for which he had such a strong attachment, is as unusual as it is expressive of your loving sympathy, and words fail me to express our appreciation and gratitude. No other mark of respect, no greater crown of glory, could they know of it, could have been offered our parents than this from you.

We must all, some early, some late, be prepared to bear suffering. When the blow falls, we must succumb. It is then that the loving hand of friendship, held out in tender sympathy, does much to comfort. Thus does your offering comfort us, and thus comforted, with sincere gratitude, we accept it.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, who succeeded the late Isidor Straus as President of the Educational Alliance, where the two were closely associated for many years, was the next to pay a tribute to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Straus.

"This is no ordinary occasion," he said. "I might say it is a unique one. I think there has rarely been an equal to such a gathering as this. You have heard from your manager, Mr. Byrnes, how this movement was started as a spontaneous one. Now what was it that inspired that girl to think of it? It must have been some unconscious attachment that existed between Mr. Straus and his employes. I think that the secret underlying the attachment between Mr. Straus as an employer, and his employes has already been disclosed to you by his son, who told you how his father, when a mere boy, gave up all thought of himself, and went to Europe on behalf of the Southern Confederacy to negotiate a sale of bonds.

"The one great characteristic that marked the life of Isidor Straus was his willingness to sacrifice self. I will tell you more that he gave up. He gave up a university education so that he might work and help his father and mother in the support of their family. He was a working man from the time that he was able to work until the time that he was carried away. He was a working man, and as such, therefore, had a strong sympathy for those who worked. So we find that he was always fair, kind and just, and that he tried constantly to better the condition of the men and women he loved. That trait was predominant throughout his life.

"Whether we see Isidor Straus at work or in other fields of activity, we see in him another trait, fidelity to any trust. And finally we see that no sacrifice was too great for him, either as a parent or husband."

Speaking of Mrs. Straus, Justice Greenbaum said: "We find her a good mother and a true and loyal wife, a fit helpmeet for such a man. And finally, when the summons came to them on the high seas, and carried them to their watery graves, we see in both of them that same fidelity. Every one knows that this was the keynote of their lives. I am sure that if they could see this beautiful tribute to their memory they would feel that their lives had not been spent in vain."

Following Justice Greenbaum, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger said:

"Impelled by the love and admiration I have for the memory of Mrs. Straus, I have come to-day in response to your call to pay tribute to those qualities of mind and heart which endeared her to all who knew her, and which have left their impress on the minds and hearts of all those with whom she came in contact, and who were privileged to feel the stimulation of her singularly direct and honest nature.

"She was a woman who had no time for petty things, who did not follow the false gods set up by fashion, or pander to social insincerities. The claims of husband, and at all times the ever-present cry of the poor and needy, were the voices she listened to—these and the issue she felt to be paramount. She was a woman of the old-fashioned kind, with all the good, old-fashioned, homely virtues, who yet combined in herself that broad outlook on life, that desire and ability to share in its larger issues and responsibilities, that are claimed by many to be the distinguishing mark of the new woman.

"When the community was startled some fifteen years ago by the exposure of conditions in the lower east side, and the call went forth that it was necessary to provide more places of innocent amusement for young Jewish girls of the neighborhood, Mrs. Straus was the first to respond to that appeal. She was one of the founders of the Recreation Settlement, its second President for many years, and at the time of her death also its Vice President. She was also at one time a Director of the Council of Jewish Women, and from its inception an active worker in the Board of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Educational Alliance.

"Many of those who are now in the sound of my voice can tell of her goodness and kindness of heart. Many could give evidence of her wise counsel and generous benefactions. It is significant, and gives to this occasion its most fitting and touching aspect, that the first impulse to erect in this building a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Straus should have come from one of those whom she had befriended."

Some of the guests on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blum, Lawrence Abraham, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weill, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus and family, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Straus and family, Mrs. A. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Nathan Straus, Jr., H. Grant Straus, Judge and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Roger W. Straus, Dr. and Mrs. Herman Frauenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blum, Emanuel Eising, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eising, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Eising, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eising, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brill, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Klee, Dr. and Mrs. Sam Bookman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Long, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hochstadt, Alfred F. Seligsberg, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Eising, and F. L. Lovenberg.

THE PHILADELPHIA GETS IN.

American Liner St. Louis Still Laid Up Abroad by Strike of Fitters.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Southampton via Cherbourg with passengers and mails, after being laid up two weeks to have a new crank shaft fitted to her port engine. Capt. Arthur R. Mills said that owing to the fitters' strike in Southampton the work had to be done by the engineers of the Philadelphia, with the aid of the staff from the St. Louis, which had been laid up there since December waiting for repairs to be done to her engines. The Captain said the fitters had struck several weeks ago for an increase in wages of 75 cents a week, and the shipbuilders had offered to concede half of that sum.

The engines of the St. Louis had been taken to pieces and several of the parts carried ashore to the engine shop of Harland & Wolff at Southampton, whose fitters were on strike. If the ship was towed to another port the union threatened to call out the fitters there, and it was impossible to bring the steamer to New York to have the repairs made.

Capt. Mills gave permission to the crew to lower the lifeboats yesterday afternoon and pull up the river, to enable the men to practice for the coming race for the American Line Cup which was won by the stewards of the St. Louis last year.

FIREMEN TO FIGHT THE STANDARD OIL

Employes Say the Working Conditions in the Company's Plants Are Unendurable.

75,000 READY TO STRIKE

Action Delayed to Await the Result of an Investigation by the State of New Jersey.

Conditions at the various plants of the Eastern Standard Oil companies were discussed yesterday at a special meeting at 211 East Forty-fifth Street of delegates from the local branches of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Connecticut. Timothy Healy, President of the Brotherhood, presided, and it was declared to be the opinion of the meeting that the working conditions in these plants were unendurable, and that a demand for radical changes must be made. Among other things the eight-hour work day is to be demanded.

Most of the 75,000 employes in the plants of the companies are ready to strike, but before action of this kind is ordered the State Department of Labor of New Jersey, where most of the large plants are situated, is to be asked to make a thorough investigation of the working conditions in their plants. That request will be formally made to-day. It was decided to prepare for making a general demand for the eight-hour work day in the Standard Oil plants, when the investigation by the New Jersey State Labor Department is completed. It was further announced that the Brotherhood had appointed a committee on organization to organize the firemen, water-tenders, oilers, stillmen, pumpmen, boiler cleaners, helpers and coal and ash handlers throughout New York and the neighborhood in the meantime.

A circular, printed in four languages, has been sent by the organization committee to the 75,000 employes of the companies, calling on them to stand together to fight for better conditions. The organization committee consists of William J. Brennan of Local 55, Newark, N. J.; J. J. Daly of Local 196, Jersey City; Bernard McCready of Local 123 Yonkers; James Boyle of Local 133, Bayonne, and John Smith, Secretary of Local Union 56, 158 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

The circular says, in part:

"Such slavery and filthy conditions as exist in the plants of the Standard Oil Company must be abolished. The treatment of the employes of that great corporation is a disgrace to civilization."

The circular goes on to say that the firemen appealed to President Healy of the firemen's organization several weeks ago for relief, and the members of the committee who waited on Healy, it says, received notices in their pay envelopes from Supt. Stockford of the New Jersey Company that their services were no longer required. Four weeks after the brotherhood took up the case of the men the announcement was made by the company that the twenty-four-hour shifts, which, it says, were the custom on Sundays, when watches were changed, were discontinued, and it was announced that the men would get twenty-four hours off in their turn with pay and that the men who had been working eighty-four hours a week would work only seventy-two hours a week for the same pay they received for the eighty-four hours.

The circular then says that the fight must be kept up until the eight-hour workday is established in every plant of the Standard Oil Companies in the United States. There is not a public service company or a big corporation in or around New York, it says, which is working its employes more than eight hours a day. It says also that it is not the purpose of the committee to rest with the Standard Oil Companies, but to fight for better conditions for the firemen in the sugar refineries and in hotels and office buildings.

A plan submitted by President Healy for building municipal ice plants in the vacant places at Gouverneur, Bellevue, and Harlem Hospitals, to provide cheap ice for the poor this Summer, was adopted and will be sent to the city authorities.

Won't Tell Who Shot Him.

Suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen, Lawrence Archer, a porter of 47 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday staggered into the Newsboys' Lodging House, where he collapsed. When questioned by detectives, the boy refused to tell where or by whom he had been shot. At the Volunteer Hospital, where he was taken, it was said he would recover.

Who Doesn't Like Good, Sparkling Beer?
There is Thorough Satisfaction in a Bottle of

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer

It's the Clear, Amber Brew with the "True Bitter Taste!"

Have Stocks and Bonds Reached Bottom?

We do not know—no one ever knows. One of the shrewdest of Wall Street speculators once said that he guessed right only four times out of seven.

There is no need for you to do any guessing. Guaranteed Mortgages are safe all the time. They have only one bottom—par. The Guaranteed Mortgages we sell are the choicest in New York City. Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company with its capital and surplus of $9,000,000.

More than Half a Billion Dollars have been invested under this guarantee without the loss of a dollar to any investor. There is no other investment record like it.

Be a safe investor, not a nervous speculator nor so timid that you leave your money idle when so choice an investment is open to you.

You can invest any sum from $200 to $1,000,000 or more. Apply at any of our offices.

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Capital . . . . . $ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
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Waltham Watches in Jeweled Cases

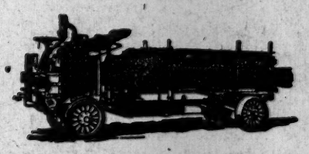
We have for your inspection ladies' Waltham Watches in cases so exquisite that they are justified merely as pieces of jewelry

Heretofore although American-made *movements* were of the highest excellence, for the very finest *cases* it was necessary to go abroad. These new Waltham watches, however, represent all that is obtainable in sheer beauty and delicacy.

Reed & Barton

5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

GMC TRUCKS



In no other class of business have *GMC* trucks been more successful than in lumber haulage.

The Badger Lumber Co. of Kansas City as a result of a thorough investigation bought two *GMC* Trucks. After two years' use they report that their expense has been very slight and that they are entirely satisfied with the work which their vehicles are doing.

GMC Trucks and *GMC* Service are proving an asset in scores of lines in addition to the lumber field.

When may we tell you about the money making possibilities of *GMC* Trucks in *your* business?

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of All Capacities
New York Branch, 236 W. 59th St.

An Oxford From an English Last That Will Be Immensely Popular This Summer in New York

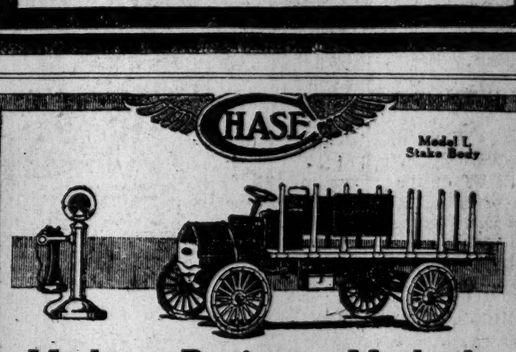
Made in Tan Russia Calf, Black Gun Metal Calf, Patent Leather, White Buckskin

$7.00

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave. at 20th St

CHASE

Model L Stake Body



Modern Business Methods

LET your orders travel in by telephone. Let your goods travel back by Chase Trucks.

The telephone and Chase Trucks are the modern way of doing business. The business of thousands of merchants proves it and they thoroughly endorse their Chase Trucks.

Six Efficient Models Capacities 500 to 4000 lbs. Every Style of Body

Chase Motor Truck Company
142 W. 50th Street.

Spend *Your* Vacation in

Glacier National Park

—a Tremendous Scenic Region

Located in Northwestern Montana—in the heart of the American Rockies—this new, national playground, with its 1,500 square miles of towering mountains and glistening glaciers, its teeming trout streams and 250 mountain lakes, its chasms and cataracts—offers you a delightful vacation at small cost. A magnificent new hotel has been erected at Glacier Park Station, the eastern gateway. A chain of Swiss Chalets, throughout the Park, operated in connection with this modern hotel, affords excellent accommodations. Rates $3.00 per day, American plan.

Vacation Tours $1 to $5 a Day

Tours through the Park by auto, stage, horseback, launch or afoot may be made at $1.00 to $5.00 a day. These tours comprise jaunts through fascinating scenery—over scenic mountain roads and trails and expansive glaciers, stopping enroute at the chain of Swiss Chalets or camping out. The summer climate is cool—invigorating—delightful.

Low Fares Every Day this Summer

Low round-trip fares are in effect daily via the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, Portland and many other Pacific Coast points, permitting stop-overs at Glacier National Park. Special Convention fares on certain dates.

Books Free—Write, call or phone at once for descriptive literature and aeroplane map-folder, containing full information as to the cost of the trip. Tear out the reminder coupon—get these FREE books *today*. Address:

"See America First"
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
National Park Route
"See America First"

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

Reminder Coupon
This is to remind you to write for booklets and aeroplane map of Glacier National Park. Address:
STEPHEN LOUNSBERY,
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YOUR OWN PIANO
Can Be Turned Into a
PLAYER PIANO

We build the Christman Player Action inside of your instrument for a moderate amount. Greatest success of the age. Beginning this week.

Steinway Baby and Parlor Grands from	$200
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55 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Resinol Soap *does* what cosmetics are supposed to do.

WHEN you wash your face do you realize that it is not enough to remove the dirt—that your skin needs a soothing, healing influence to keep your complexion fresh and free from blemish?

Ordinary toilet soaps do not assert this influence. Many of them contain free alkali which dries the skin and destroys its delicate texture. Even the best of such soaps can only clean, they cannot protect the skin. Resinol Soap, besides being an absolutely pure toilet soap, contains the Resinol balsams, the soothing, antiseptic properties of which are known throughout the medical profession. That is why Resinol Soap does for the skin what cosmetics are supposed to do—it insures not only a clean skin, but a healthy skin, and a fair, clear complexion.

Resinol Soap 25c. per cake wherever toilet goods are sold. For guest-room size cake free, send to Dept. 3F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Housefurnishing Warerooms

Cooking Utensils and moulds of every description, Cutlery, Earthenware, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, Brushes, House Cleaning Materials and Polishes, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, etc., etc.

Refrigerators that are sanitary, efficient and economical; Glass Lined, Metal Lined, Vitrified Steel Lined.

HAMMOCKS, LAWN UMBRELLAS, TABLES AND SEATS.

Nursery and Sick Room Requisites.

Fine Cut Glass, China and Art-Metal Goods in extensive variety, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

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Used Motor Trucks and Cars Must Be Sold

No Reasonable Offer Refused

They are occupying too much precious space. We must have room for new Garfords that are coming in. These cars and trucks were taken in trade for new Garfords and each is in good condition.

All Well-Known Makes

If we had more room you could never buy such values at such emergency prices. You Fix Your Own Price. If it is within the bounds of reason, we will agree. Easy Payments If Desired. You now have small excuse for not owning a good car or truck. Take your pick.

Trucks.	Cars.
Saurers, 5 ton	Buick 5-Passenger
Packards, 3 ton	Pullman 5-Passenger
Alco, 3½ ton	Mathison "Silent Six"
Macks, 1-3-4-5 ton	Stevens-Duryea—Six
Averys, 3-5 ton	Chalmers Limousine
Grabowskys, 2 ton	Rainier Touring
G. M. C.'s, 3-5 ton	Garford Touring
Arguses, 6 ton	Cadillac Touring
Chase, 1 ton	90 H. P. De Dietrich—Six
Knox, 3 ton	60 H. P. Mercedes

Or telephone your choice. We will hold it till you come.

The R & L Company
Eastern Garford Distributors,
Broadway at 62nd St., New York

A vacation sock thought

Efficiency in Fire Insurance

THIS is the era of efficiency in the business world. It is the day of "the man who knows." He brings to his task a trained intellect, experience and a grasp of the fundamentals underlying his trade or profession, and as a result serves the community as well as himself better than ever before.

In no calling is there greater need of, or greater reward for, high-grade efficiency than in fire insurance brokerage.

The opportunities to render important services to clients in the way of securing proper insurance, in checking the schedules upon which rates are based, and in correction of defects that lead to reductions in premiums are innumerable.

The mere "go-between" broker cannot serve his clients efficiently, and yet many business men think that all brokers are alike, and that they can be served as well by one as by another.

To appreciate the difference between brokers, learn what our service has meant to others.

Some of them were as skeptical as you may be now.

John A. Eckert & Co. INSURANCE 55 John Street

STUDENTS TO HAVE CREDIT FOR TRAVEL

New York University Organizes Tours for Study of Social Conditions and Industry.

THROUGH CITIES OF EUROPE

These Must Be Written or Examinations Passed on the Information Thus Acquired.

Under the auspices of New York University a tour of Europe will be made soon for the observation and study of industrial and commercial plants, business methods and social conditions. Credit of sixty hours will be given students in the university for this tour, or either of two similar ones occurring at the same time, in case a satisfactory thesis is completed or an examination passed.

One tour will be under the direction of Prof. S. W. Gilman, head of the School of Commerce in the University of Wisconsin, and the other two under the direction of Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, lecturer on statistics in the New York University. The trips have been planned by Dr. Pratt, with the general supervision of Dean Joseph French Johnson of New York University.

The party under Prof. Gilman will leave New York on June 28, visiting Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, London, Antwerp, Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Nuremburg, Rothenberg, Munich, Lucerne, Interlaken and Berne. Shipbuilding works, stock, cotton, corn and grain exchanges, locomotive works and silk mills will be among the institutions seen.

The party under Dr. Pratt will be divided into two groups. Group A will study city planning, garden cities, municipal ownership, penal and vagrant colonies, housing, social problems, private philanthropy, public relief, children's work and juvenile courts. Group B will concern itself with labor problems, labor unions, syndicalism, social insurance, labor exchanges and industrial betterment in stores and factories. In each city which the group will visit some person especially familiar with conditions there will accompany them and assist the leaders. On board ship there will be held informal conferences for the discussion of the main topics of study, and the principal places and institutions to be visited. There will be no formal lectures after landing.

The Americans are to entertain the foreigners in each city, as well as to receive their courtesies. At Frankfort an official reception will be given by the Germans to the Americans, and receptions may be given by other cities.

These two groups will sail on different steamers. On the Tietgen, sailing June 26, about fifteen persons will accompany Dr. Pratt. The second group of about ten persons will sail on the Patricia under Dr. Victor von Borosini, who is a resident of Hull House in Chicago and a lecturer at the School of Civics and Philanthropy. Dr. Pratt's party will proceed through Norway to Copenhagen, then to Berlin. Here it will meet Dr. von Borosini's party, which will have spent the intervening days in Hamburg.

Among the travelers will be Judge Edward F. Waite of the United States Circuit Court, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Elizabeth Schain, one of the leading social workers in Minneapolis, Minn.; Rudolph M. Binder, Professor of Sociology in New York University, and Mrs. Binder; Dr. Lucy C. Bannister, physician and head of the Welfare Department of the Westinghouse Lamp Works; Miss Helen Snow of the Curtis Publishing Company; Dr. T. Albert Moore, head of the Social Service Department of the Methodist Church of Canada, and Mrs. Moore; Homer Jewett, Assistant Secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Jewett; Miss Elsa Wertheim of the University of Chicago Settlement, and several of the students of Prof. Gilman's classes.

STEINGUT TO CELEBRATE.

"Mayor of Second Avenue" Will Observe His Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Many east side business men will participate in a celebration, arranged for this afternoon, to mark the twenty-fifth annual selection of Simon Steingut to the honorary place of "Mayor of Second Avenue."

The celebration will be held in Hirschhorn's Hotel at First Street and Second Avenue. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Steingut opened headquarters at 31 Second Avenue, and he became so popular among his associates that they created the title of "Mayor" to mark their esteem.

SHENANDOAH TORING WITH BUGLES AGAIN

Cavalry to Gather for Two Months' Drill at Scene of Sheridan's Ride.

TO TEST NEW FORMATION

Government Leases Tract of Land to Try Out European Tactics for Mounted Men.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Shenandoah Valley, where "Phil" Sheridan made his famous ride, is to hear again the song of bugles, the galloping of horses, and the boom of cannon, for the War Department is to try out the cavalry and has chosen the historic valley as the battle ground. For two months this Summer a full brigade of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery will manoeuvre over the roads and fields near Winchester.

The department has leased a tract of ground a mile wide and two miles long in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley, seventy miles from Washington, and troops from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Riley, Kan., have been ordered to report at the drill ground on July 20. The Kansas troops will travel by rail, but the others must ride their mounts to the rendezvous.

Some time ago the Government recognized the necessity of rehabilitating the cavalry, and a board of six cavalry officers went to Europe last year and studied the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, French, and English organizations. Since their return they have prepared plans for radical changes in the organization and use of the cavalry of the American Army.

These plans were carefully considered by the General Staff, and it was decided that before adopting them they should be submitted to a practical test. A board of officers made a tour of the Shenandoah Valley a few days ago and leased the tract of land, which Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, head of the board, says is ideal for the experiments.

The tests will be made under the direction of Col. C. H. Murray of the Twelfth Cavalry. Brig. Gen. McClernand, Lieut. Cols. J. T. Dickmann and Fred S. Foltz, Major Jesse McI. Carter, and Capt. Frank Parker, all members of the board which studied the European system, will attend the drills and observe the results.

The double-rank formation of the cavalry will be tested on a large scale. This formation is similar to that in use in the European armies, and was tested with success by Capt. Parker of the Eleventh Cavalry with an experimental squadron some time ago.

Electrical Wedding-Gifts

Gift problems are always perplexing

Perhaps you can find a happy solution at our Display Rooms. A wide range of prices

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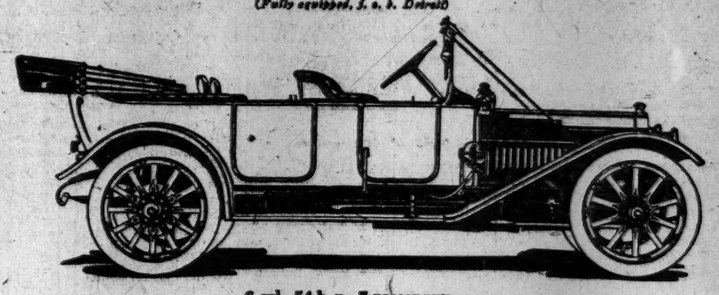
All Branch Offices (excepting Broadway) Open Until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call Bryant 5151

The Famous Chalmers "Six"

$2600

(Fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit)



6 cyl., 54 h. p., 7 passengers

Money Can't Buy More—in Service and Satisfaction

If you want proof of it let us send a Chalmers "Six" to your door. Take the wheel yourself. Feel the thrill of the power of fifty-four horses vibrant, eager, yet controlled by the tips of your fingers.

You'll be surprised how easy the Chalmers "Six" is to operate. Anyone in the family can drive this car—anyone but the baby. Everything, even the carburetor, is controlled from the dash. Tires are inflated from the compressed air tank.

Push the button which starts the motor and we're off.

Turn into a rough road; keep up your speed—you won't feel the bumps. This car has eleven inch upholstery and extra long elliptical springs. With long wheel-base and solid, Pullman-like construction, the "Six" affords a comfort on wheels unknown outside the most expensive cars.

Stretch your legs in a "Six"; there's plenty of room. We spend $105,000 extra per year on roomy bodies to give you the maximum of riding ease.

See that hill yonder? Take it on high. The Chalmers "Six" has the long stroke motor. It is high-powered for its weight, a horse power for every 74 pounds.

Notice how you seem to glide over the road. No noise—no vibration. Noise is evidence of friction—of wear. Silence proves the motor is running in perfect balance; gears ground to mathematical exactness; every bearing fitting its journal with precision. These are the things that add years to the life of the "Six."

These things, which you can't see, are the things which count most. Thus all steel parts in the Chalmers "Six" are four times as strong as good service demands. Only a few of the most expensive cars have as many drop forgings as the "Six." These make the Chalmers strong where others are weak.

More and more people are turning to this car for luxurious comfort and perfect reliability—the big car with the little up-keep cost. May we show you why? Please phone or call.

Carl H. Page & Co., Broadway at 50th St.
Brooklyn: Carl H. Page & Co., Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Visitors to New York!

You have not seen New York if you have not seen Macy's.

We say this not only because Macy's is the Original Department Store. We say this not only because Macy's is the only Store in New York that accords you the same shopping courtesies that it accords its oldest customer, while at any other store in New York, favored New York residents are allowed to buy on credit.

We tell you that you have not seen New York if you have not seen Macy's, because of the UNMATCHED DISPLAY of the FINEST MERCHANDISE from every part of the world in the New Improved, Enlarged Macy's.

Macy's is not only the oldest Department Store, it is the newest Department Store. Lighting, arrangements of stocks and beauty of display are points in which Macy's is supreme.

Visit Macy's as a sight. Buy at Macy's as a convenience and economy.

Macy's was the first department store. Macy's is the first department store!

Schlichten Ramie Underwear

The Original Ramie Fibre

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Schlichten Ramie Summer-weight garments are a luxury for hot weather, the Ramie Linen being deliciously cool, having the highest absorbing and evaporating power of all known textile substances.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere. If your dealers cannot supply you we can direct you to one who can. Write for booklet and samples.

SCHLICHTEN RAMIE COMPANY,
387 Fourth Ave. New York.

Summer Excursion Fares to Pacific Coast—Colorado YELLOWSTONE PARK

Lackawanna Railroad

Ticket Offices: Broadway, Cor. Wall, Howard, 38th, and 42nd Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

STAG TOBACCO

IT was a new and startling idea to pack an—80 CENT—tobacco in a 5 Cent tin—just HALF the size of the ordinary tin.

In The 5¢ TIN

Why did we do it?

Because the 5 Cent tin holds just enough tobacco to keep FRESH until it is smoked.

You don't buy your tobacco cheaper. But you buy the RIGHT AMOUNT at a time.

That simple idea has SOLVED the vexed problem of fresh tobacco in a handy pocket package.

Stag is something more than one of the world's finest tobaccos. Its FRAGRANCE is the most delightful thing in the whole history of smoking. No other tobacco has it, or can have it.

A single tin of Stag will show any smoker what he has been missing.

Sold only in 5 Cent tins and 90 Cent pound glass humidor jars

EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD

LOZIER Announcement

By J. M. GILBERT
PRESIDENT

TO Harry S. Houpt and his associates the Lozier Motor Company has turned over its New York Branch business; and henceforth they will conduct it as a selling agency. They have the exclusive selling rights of Greater New York, Staten Island, Long Island, Northern New Jersey, New York State as far north as Kingston and Connecticut as far east as New Haven.

LOZIER Motor Cars
Light Six, $3250
Big Six, - $5000
"The Choice of Men Who Know"

Mr. Houpt needs no introduction to automobilists. As New York agent of the Thomas he did much to make that car popular. As General Sales Manager of the Alco he established an enviable record in bringing that car into public favor. He has sold over 2000 cars in New York and those who have bought of him have had fair and courteous treatment.

When I became President of the Lozier Motor Company I was determined to get Mr. Houpt into the Lozier organization and as an inducement offered him the most valuable selling territory in the United States—a territory in which there are 1128 Lozier cars representing an investment of about $4,000,000.

To these 1128 owners of Loziers and to every man who anticipates the purchase of a Lozier I commend Mr. Houpt.

Just a few words about the details of the new arrangement. They take over the five story Lozier Building at 56th Street and Broadway, including the Lozier shops and service station, and will carry a complete stock of parts for all past and current models—an investment in parts alone involving some $60,000. Alert service naturally will follow.

The Houpt organization includes the best men of the present New York Lozier Branch and the men he has grouped about him from time to time, which form in my judgment one of the strongest selling agencies in America. Under their guidance the Lozier will continue to enjoy its popularity.

President, Lozier Motor Co.

HARRY S. HOUPT, Inc.
1751 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

NEWARK,	W. C. D. Motor Car Co.
PATERSON,	Nathaniel Finch
ELIZABETH,	Blue Ribbon Garage
NEW HAVEN,	The Holcomb Co.
BRIDGEPORT,	Bulkley's Auto Station
NEWBURG,	C. H. Bellinger

CUBS DEFEAT GIANTS--INTERNATIONAL TENNIS--CYCLING--ROWING--BOXING--POLO

CUBS BEAT GIANTS IN TEN INNINGS

Tesreau Loses Pitching Duel with Smith in First Game of the Series.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Giants lost their first 1913 game at Cub Park today, 2 to 1, after a pretty ten-round pitching duel between Tesreau and Smith, before more than 18,000 fans. Archer's double, Smith's single, and Evers's "Cincinnati" base hit decided the combat. The play at the plate on Miller, who ran for Archer, was so close that when O'Day called the runner safe half a dozen New York players gathered around him and started a debate. McGraw joined them, and followed Hank almost to the stand. The visitors asserted that Miller did not touch the plate, but O'Day thought otherwise.

Up to the final period Tesreau was much more effective than his opponent. The Cubs got only four hits off him in nine frames, the blows coming in pairs in the third and fourth. The first two netted a run, but the others were valueless, as "Jeff" fanned the side. Tesreau passed five, but more than made up for this by striking out eight, and Zimmerman fanned three times.

New York got its seven hits in seven rounds. Murray's double and Meyers's triple resulted in the only tally. Smith was in danger several times, but was pulled out by clever support. Leach, Evers, Zimmerman, and Bridwell helped him greatly, the last named saving the game in the ninth by two clever plays.

The Giants tallied in the second on Murray's double and Meyers's triple. The hits appeared when two were dead and after Doyle had opened the session with a single and had been picked off first. Leach then retired the side by a great catch of Snodgrass's long fly, Tommy turning a somersault after leaping and grabbing the leather.

Evers's triple and Clymer's single made the count one all in the third. The Cubs threatened in the fourth, after Tesreau fanned Saier and Mitchell, as Bridwell and Archer singled, the latter going to third. "Jeff" averted trouble by fanning Smith.

Snodgrass singled and stole after one out in the fifth, but "Zimmy" grabbed a liner off Tesreau's bat and doubled Fred off second. A double play again saved Smith in the seventh, which started with Doyle's second single. Merkle bounded to Evers, whose fast work in touching the bag and tossing to Saier retired both men. Murray singled after this play, but Meyers could only hoist to Leach.

Bridwell walked and advanced on Archer's sacrifice in the Chicago half, but Tesreau prevented a damaging hit by striking out Smith and forcing Leach to pop to Doyle. A pair of fast plays by Bridwell prevented New York from scoring in the ninth after Fletcher strolled and was sacrificed.

Merkle's grounder to Al took a bad bounce as he reached for it, and he had to spear it with one hand and whip it to Saier while going at top speed to get the decision. Murray's smash was snothered through Smith which looked like the single that would put Fletcher home, but Bridwell tore in, grabbed the ball while at full tilt, and threw to first, beating by an eyelash.

Archer's double started trouble for Tesreau in the tenth. Jimmy was spiked sliding into second and Miller ran for him, and Ward advanced on Smith's short hit to right, and after Leach's out counted the big run on Evers's "Cincinnati" base hit to Merkle. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leach, cf	5	0	0	4	0	0	Burns, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	2	5	6	0	Shafer, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Clymer, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	Fl'er, ss	3	0	1	2	0	0
Zim'n, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b	3	0	2	6	2	0
Saier, 1b	2	0	0	11	1	0	Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Mitch'l, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0	Mur'y, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Bdw'd, ss	3	0	0	1	4	0	Meyers, c	3	0	1	5	2	0
Archer, c	2	0	0	6	1	0	S'gr's, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, p	4	0	1	0	3	0	Tesreau, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
†Miller	0	1	0	0	0	0							
Total	31	2	6	30	16		Total	33	1	7	*28	8	

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for Archer in the tenth inning.
Errors—Shafer, Merkle.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1–2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–1

Two-base hits—Murray, Archer. Three-base hits—Meyers, Evers. Sacrifice hits—Clymer, Archer, Doyle. Stolen base—Snodgrass. Double plays—Meyers and Doyle; Zimmerman and Evers; Evers and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 5; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Tesreau, 8. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Boston Wins on Bunched Hits.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—By bunching hits in the third inning Boston obtained a lead over St. Louis that the locals could not overcome, although they made a desperate fifth inning rally. The visitors won 5 to 3. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'ville, ss	5	0	0	0	2	0	Hug'ns, 2b	4	1	2	3	1	0
Myers, 1b	5	1	1	9	2	0	Oakes, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Conl'y, lf	2	1	0	1	1	0	S'ck'd, rf	4	0	0	4	0	0
M'D'ld, 2b	3	2	2	3	3	0	Shorey, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Titus, rf	4	1	2	4	0	0	K'tc'y, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0
S'ym'r, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0	Magee, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	0	O'Leary, ss	2	1	0	4	3	0
Rarid'n, c	3	0	0	4	1	0	M'Lean, c	4	1	2	4	2	0
Rud'ph, p	3	0	1	1	1	1	Griner, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mann, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Perritt, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Geyer, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							†Whitted	1	0	0	0	0	0
							‡Evans	1	0	0	0	0	0
							§Hauser	0	0	0	0	0	0
							¶Wingo	1	0	1	0	0	0
							¶Cathers	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	7	27	14	0	Total	33	3	10	27	10	0

*Batted for Griner in the third inning.
†Batted for Perritt in the seventh inning.
‡Ran for McLean in the ninth inning.
§Batted for O'Leary in the ninth inning.
¶Batted for Geyer in the ninth inning.
Errors—O'Leary, Geyer.

Boston	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0–5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0–3

Two-base hits—Oakes, McLean, Huggins. Three-base hit—Devlin. Home run—Titus. Sacrifice flies—Sheckard, Rudolph. Double play—Connelly, Devlin, and McDonald. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Rariden.) Base on balls—Off Griner, 3; off Geyer, 1; off Rudolph, 2. Struck out—By Griner, 1; by Perritt, 1; by Rudolph, 4. Hits—Off Griner, 5 in three innings; off Perritt, 2 in four innings; off Geyer, none in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 6. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason.

Alexander Too Much for Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Alexander's excellent pitching enabled the Philadelphia team to win the opening game of the series from Cincinnati here to-day by a score of 2 to 1. Suggs kept the hits well scattered, and was given good support. Packard, who twirled the final inning for Cincinnati, was wild, but managed to pull through the inning without allowing a hit. Becker, Marsans, Lobert, and Magee carried off the hitting honors of the day. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Beck'r, cf	5	2	2	2	0	0	Devore, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Knabe, 2b	3	0	0	1	6	0	M'rs'na, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Lob't, 3b	3	0	2	3	2	0	B'sch'r, lf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	Tinker, ss	4	0	0	5	4	0
C'v'th, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	Rob'ts, 1b	2	0	0	7	0	0
L'd'r's, 1b	3	0	1	13	0	0	Alm'da, 3b	3	0	0	2	0	0
Dool'n, ss	3	0	0	1	5	0	Groh, 2b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Killifer, c	4	0	2	6	2	0	Clark, c	3	0	0	2	4	0
Alex'd'r, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	Suggs, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
							Pck'd, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	27	15	0	*Bates	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	29	1	4	27	16	0

*Batted for Suggs in the eighth inning.
Errors—Lobert, Doolan.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0–2
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–1

Two-base hits—Becker, Lobert, Magee, Killifer. Hits—Off Suggs, 9 in eight innings; off Packard, 0 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Knabe. Stolen bases—Devore, Marsans. Double play—Doolan and Lobert. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 3. First base on balls—Off Suggs, 3; off Packard, 2; off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Suggs, 1; by Alexander, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

Baltimore Gets Disputed Game.

President Barrow of the International Baseball League announced last night that he had awarded the disputed Baltimore-Providence game of May 31 to Baltimore by a score of 9 to 8.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 2; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 10; Providence, 4.
Newark, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Rochester, 5; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	35	16	.778
Cleveland	34	13	.723
Chicago	26	23	.531
Washington	23	21	.543
Boston	20	24	.455
Detroit	19	31	.380
St. Louis	20	33	.377
New York	10	34	.227

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	27	12	.692
New York	23	18	.561
Brooklyn	22	18	.550
Chicago	24	22	.522
Pittsburgh	22	23	.489
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Boston	17	24	.415
Cincinnati	17	29	.370

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	29	19	.604
Rochester	27	20	.574
Buffalo	26	20	.565
Providence	22	23	.489
Baltimore	23	26	.469
Toronto	19	24	.442
Montreal	17	23	.425
Jersey City	16	26	.381

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 5 0 1 0 2 2 9 .	19	22 0
Providence	0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	4	6 3

Batteries—Doescher and Blair; Lafitte, Donovan, and Kocher.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 .	5	7 1
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	3 1

Batteries—Enzmann and Higgins; McTigue and Egan.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0	5	8 2
Montreal	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	3	8 0

Batteries—Martin and Williams; Mattern, Dale, and Madden.

State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 10; Albany, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 2.
At Scranton—Syracuse, 6; Scranton, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Utica, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Columbus, 9; Louisville, 4.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 0. Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 0.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 2.
At Indianapolis—Toledo, 10; Indianapolis, 6.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—Hartford, 9; New Haven, 8.
At Bridgeport—Springfield, 10; Bridgeport, 1.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 13; Holyoke, 6.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Memphis, 2. Memphis, 4; New Orleans, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 9; Birmingham, 6.
At Mobile—Mobile-Montgomery, (rain.)

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—San Francisco, 7; Venice, 0.
At San Francisco—Venice, 3; San Francisco, 2.
At Portland—Oakland, 8; Portland, 4.
At Venice—Sacramento, 1; Los Angeles, 0.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Sacramento, 2.

Chris von der Ahe Buried.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—The funeral of Chris von der Ahe, owner of the "four-time winners," the St. Louis Browns of the old American Association, took place this afternoon, attended by a notable group of his old-time associates. The body of the former baseball magnate was interred beneath the tombstone he purchased in his prosperous days of fifteen years ago. The pallbearers were Ban Johnson, President of the American League; Charles A. Comiskey, C. P. Spink, James Davis, Ted Sullivan, William Gleason, Jack Gleason, and George McGinnis.

Leland Stanford Blanks Keio.

TOKIO, June 8.—The Leland Stanford, Jr., University baseball team to-day defeated Keio University by a score of 8 to 0. The Americans made fifteen hits and the Japanese two. Errors were plentiful, each side making four.

TO PLAY GOLF IN AUSTRIA.

Five Williams College Players After European Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 8.—Williams College will be represented by a five-man team next Summer at Carlsbad in the annual tourney for the golf championship of Austria. Capt. J. D. Standish of Detroit will lead his quintet to this new field of intercollegiate strife. Standish has twice won the individual golf championship of Austria.

The other members of the team will be J. M. C. Dewey, Jr., of Worcester, Captain of the '13 Williams track team; R. W. Chamberlain of New Britain, Conn.; P. F. O'Connors of Rock Island, Ill., and Henry Dearborn of Rye, N. Y.

New Record for Flushing Course.

Gardiner W. White established a new thirty-six-hole record on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday when he went around the course twice in a total of 152 strokes. He was opposed to Bert Battell, the club's professional, and after he had finished the first eighteen holes in 77 strokes he continued and eclipsed that score by two strokes in the second half of the match.

Record in Trojan A. C. Games.

The Trojan A. C. of Harlem held the second set of members' games yesterday at Crotona Field. The feature of the day was the mile run, in which W. Hayflich, running from scratch, broke the previous club record by eleven seconds. The games were witnessed by a large crowd.

New Cups for Atlantic Y. C.

Two new cups have just been presented to the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club. One is donated by Dr. Atkinson, and it will go to the Bird boat that scores the greatest number of points during the season. Zeb Mayhew has offered the other trophy. It will be the prize for the Bird class during the annual race week of the club. Commodore Blackton also has given a cup for the Q class. The conditions will be announced within another week.

THE TURF.

Piping Rock Race Meeting

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I.
TO-DAY FIRST RACE 2:45 P. M.

Special Trains L. I. R. R. leave both Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, and Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn, at 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., returning immediately after the last race.
Reached from Rye, New York, by ferry to Sea Cliff. Distance by motor via Flushing, Manhasset, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, 30 miles.

TENNIS PLAYERS IN FINAL MATCHES

McLoughlin Will Play Doust and Williams Faces Rice in Davis Cup Contests.

Two singles tennis matches will be played on the West Side Tennis Club courts, 238th Street and Broadway, this afternoon between representatives of the United States and Australia, to determine which nation shall play against Germany in the second round of the Davis Cup competition. In the first match Maurice E. McLoughlin, the national champion, will play Stanley N. Doust, Captain of the Australian team, and in the second R. Norris Williams, the phenomenal young Philadelphia racquet wielder, is scheduled to oppose Horace M. Rice.

The unexpected result of the doubles on Saturday makes it necessary for the Americans to win at least one of the two matches, but, in view of the decided superiority of McLoughlin and Williams in the opening series on Friday, little doubt is entertained in tennis circles as to the outcome. It is confidently expected that America will win both matches in straight sets, and even a heavy court would hardly change the result, as it did Saturday.

The plucky and successful efforts of Doust and Jones against McLoughlin and Hackett were freely commented upon by the tennis enthusiasts at the West Side courts yesterday. While Doust was the recipient of many flattering compliments, it was freely acknowledged that it was due to the splendid work of Jones that the Australians escaped a shutout. Although in a weakened condition, due to his recent illness, Jones stood up remarkably well under the severe strain of five grueling sets. His service was superb, and only once did his team fail to score an ace on his serve.

Defeat appeared certain for the Australians before the rain fell, but the visiting pair, aided by a slow court, not only wiped out the one-set lead, but captured the match. McLoughlin's smashes and fast service lost much of their speed, and the opposing players were able, for the first time during the tournament, to make reasonably accurate returns.

It was expected by some followers of the game that Capt. Doust would substitute Jones for Rice in the match with Williams in view of the superior work of the former, but this is impossible under the rules. Twice before in Davis Cup matches this point has been brought up, with an adverse ruling in each case. In 1903 the elder Doherty hurt his arm a few hours before the time set for the match. W. A. Larned decided it was impossible to permit a substitution. Doherty forfeited the match, but a couple of days later won the second match.

That Williams would find Jones a harder man to beat than Rice is conceded. It was the former's physical condition that caused the selection of Rice in the singles, as it was feared that Jones would be unequal to a long session of singles. Even with Jones in place of Rice, the result would not be feared, as the young representatives of America are considered to be equal to any emergency in the court and vastly the superiors of either of the three visiting experts.

It is possible, however, that Jones may be seen in action to-day if McLoughlin wins the first match, as he would give the Americans the necessary point for the victory in the series, but Jones, who was on the West Side grounds yesterday, said he had broken training, and that, any way, he was "no match for the brilliant baby of American tennis."

Doust, Jones, and Manager Hicks were on hand to receive the congratulations of the West Side members. Hicks expressed a doubt whether McLoughlin and Hackett would have won even if the rain had not softened the court, but the other two tacitly admitted the help of Jupiter Pluvius. Hicks and Jones played an exhibition mixed doubles match with Miss Alice Campbell and Mrs. Francis as partners, but no score was kept.

The first match this afternoon will be called promptly at 2 o'clock and the second upon the completion of the first.

Many of the best tennis players in the metropolitan district are entered in the Eastern New York State championship in singles, which started yesterday under the auspices of the Country Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale. The feature of the day's play was the double victory of M. Galvao, Jr., over Jean Vosen, who was the only contestant to reach the third round. The summary:

Eastern New York State Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round.—F. Paret defeated A. Hoe, 6—3, 6—2. P. K. defeated H. McClure, 6—1, 6—2; J. H. Steinkamp defeated P. Scofield, 6—4, 6—4; M. Galvao defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—3; S. de Saint Thaille defeated C. A. Wykes, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round.—M. Galvao defeated S. de Saint Thaille, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Handicap Singles.—First Round—M. Donaldson defeated L. D. Root, 6—2, 6—3; J. H. Steinkamp defeated J. C. Chase, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round.—A. B. Baker defeated H. O. Young, 6—6, 6—3, 6—2. C. A. Wykes defeated A. J. Calloway, 6—2, 11—9.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and Arthur Lovibond defeated M. E. Fox and B. Howie, 6—3, 6—3.

G. A. L. Dionne of the West Side Tennis Club defeated H. A. Mollenhauer of the Kings County Tennis Club yesterday in the final round of the fourth open tournament of the Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach, 8—6, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4. The victory gives Dionne the second leg on the Challenge Trophy, as he was successful in 1911. In the third set Mollenhauer led Dionne 5 games to 2, but the latter swept his opponent off his feet and captured the next five games in succession and the set. Mollenhauer was weak on volleying. Dionne directed his attack to the side lines, keeping Mollenhauer away from the net, and smashed the ball to the deep court.

The twenty-seventh annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the United States in women's singles and doubles and the twenty-second annual tournament in mixed doubles will begin to-day under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association by the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. The tourney will also include an open event in men's singles. The women's singles will be started on Monday and the other events on Tuesday. Play on the opening day will be called at 3 o'clock. The men's singles will be called at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Men's singles and mixed doubles will be played each day of the tournament at 5 o'clock.

30,000 Boys in 4th of July Games.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Athletics which is to have charge of and direct the athletic activities of Mayor Gaynor's safe and sane Fourth of July celebration. For the last three years the athletic section of the celebration has been conducted on a very large scale, and is now looked forward to by hundreds of thousands of citizens. An idea of the magnitude of the plans arranged each year by the committee can be formed by the fact that events were held in forty-two different parks for the boys of different athletic groups of the city. For last year's celebration over thirty thousand contestants entered, and it is expected that several more thousand boys will take part this year. Monster undertakings of the character of the New York Fourth of July athletic celebration cannot be brought to a successful conclusion without the co-operation of hundreds of experts in athletics. Chairman Sullivan will appoint his committee to-day.

International Tennis Matches
Seats for To-day's Matches
may be purchased at the entrance to the grounds after 12 P. M. **Price $1.50.** No admissions sold. **Match starts at 2 P. M.**
WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB,
238th Street and Broadway.

GIBBONS BROTHERS AGAIN.

St. Paul Middleweights Headliners of Week's Boxing Bouts.

Another boxing card which features the clever Gibbons brothers of St. Paul in ten-round bouts holds the place of prominence in the boxing programme of the present week at Greater New York clubs. The shifty Westerners will be seen in the same ring, but in different bouts, at Madison Square Garden Friday night, in an effort to add another double victory to the family record, as in the recent show, when Mike outpointed Jack McCarron and Tom vanquished Young Mike Donovan.

Mike Gibbons's opponent in Friday night's show at the Garden will be Young Ahearn, the Brooklyn Dancing Master, who is without doubt one of the cleverest boxers of his weight in the ring to-day. Ahearn is shifty alike with his hands and feet, and the bouts in which he takes part are marked by plenty of action. But he is undertaking the most difficult work of his boxing career in this bout against the St. Paul phantom.

The ten-round semi-final will show Tom Gibbons against Jack Denning, the west side middleweight.

The St. Nicholas Athletic Club will reopen this week, after being closed to mid-week shows for the past two weeks. In the main event Gus Platts, who made an auspicious start in his American debut at the Garden last week, will oppose Marcel Thomas, a French welterweight, who arrived in New York a few days ago. In the ten-round semi-final Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian lightweight, will match his skill against Young Ketchel of Bridgeport. Two six-round bouts will open this show.

The Atlantic Garden A. C., at Canal Street and the Bowery, will put on its usual show of three ten-round bouts tomorrow night. In the final bout Tommy Maloney of the west side and Bull Anderson of Brooklyn will do the honors.

At the Olympic A. C. of Harlem tonight Billy Grupp of St. Louis, boxing instructor at the New Polo A. A., will oppose Frank Mantell of Pawtucket, who recently returned from a long campaign in Europe.

The usual week-end shows will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont, St. Nicholas, and Atlantic Garden Clubs of New York, the Gowanus, National, and Irving A. C. of Brooklyn, the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City, and the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island.

FAST SPEEDWAY PACING.

Master McKerron Covers Half-Mile in Season's Record of 1:02.

With Edward J. La Place driving, Master McKerron established a new record for the present brushing season yesterday on the Harlem Speedway when he turned the half mile straightaway in 1:02 in the first heat of the fast pace. The La Place gelding at present appears to be in a class by itself, having won the fast pace three times in succession.

The field of four horses comprised the best sidewheelers on the drive this season, including Clover Patch, owned and driven by L. V. Hunt; Teddy P., driven by W. C. Urban, and Ouida, belonging to J. Chalmowitz, which finished the class third, fourth, and second, respectively. The surprise of the pacing division this season is the marked falling off of Clover Patch, a former champion which failed to win a heat in the event. The time of the heats was 1:02, 1:04¾, and 1:04.

The Class B trot, with four nominations, went to the limit—four heats for a decision—and nearly resulted in an accident in the final, when the two horses competing, when N. Grunzfelder, driving his bay gelding Triphammer, forced Hugh Reilly behind Bronson into the curb. Triphammer became balky and galloped the entire distance, forcing Bronson sedately in the rear, and just escaped crashing into the sidewalk at the wire. Bronson won the class, finishing fourth, first, second and first in the four heats.

The fast trot with a trio of entries required three heats for a verdict with I. V. Hunt's bay mare, Fair Maiden, being returned the winner by victories in the second and third heats. E. Shoemaker, driving Startle, took the first heat after leading all the way with Fair Maiden, which got off poorly, the runner-up, finishing within a length of the winner at the wire.

In the two suceeding heats Hunt made a better race and kept at the head of the procession with a safe lead on both occasions.

LIFE SAVERS PERFORM.

Expert Swimmers Entertain Big Crowd at New Palisades Natatorium.

Thousands of spectators witnessed the aquatic sports and exhibitions at the new natatorium at Palisades Park yesterday, and the big pool of water with its excellent bathing facilities proved to be one of the principle attractions for the sightseers.

A long programme of events was presented at the first Sunday afternoon's card, but the event which received much applause was the exhibition of the life savers. The new Palisades Division of the American Life Savers' Society went through the whole performance of rescuing and reviving helpless bathers. One of the life savers acted the part of the supposed victim and disappeared under the water in the middle of the pool. Then the life saving corps went after him and brought him ashore, where he was rolled, massaged, and coaxed back to existence. The mock heroic rescue was very vividly performed.

A new attraction was introduced when a three-round boxing match was held in the water. It was boxing under great difficulties, but the performers were such expert swimmers that they got in many telling blows, and in the third round Jack Hazelton jabbed Billy Strout's head under the water and won the bout.

J. J. Levins, the champion swimmer of the United States Navy, swam an exhibition 100 yards in fast time, and with W. J. Stemick and A. W. Packingham, both life savers, gave a thrilling exhibition of fancy diving.

Miss Elaine Golding, who claims the long distance swimming title for her sex, was in the pool for some time giving a demonstration of all kind of swimming feats. She showed all sorts of strokes, including the trudgeon, breast stroke, over-arm, porpoise roll, water wheel, and log roll. In the 100-yard swim between Nellie Greenball and Florence King, Miss Greenball won out by a few yards after a close race. Little Daisy Greenball, a 13-year-old girl, gave an exhibition of fancy diving. Al Brown, the professional champion; J. J. Kennedy, the back stroke expert, and several other aquatic stars also took part in the performances.

SPALDING·FIFTH AVENUE
Players and Ponies
Give us these, and we will supply here, at our Fifth Avenue store, everything else necessary for a Polo Match.
For the Spectator—
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GOULLET VICTOR IN THREE RACES

Judges' Decision in Cycling Championship at Newark Makes Crowd Jeer.

Alfred Goullet of Australia monopolized the honors in the bicycle races at the Newark Velodrome yesterday, getting first place in each of the three events in which he competed. One was the one-mile national championship, the feature event of the programme, but the decision of the judges in giving Goullet first place in this event resulted in a noisy outburst of disapproval from the spectators.

To a great number of the spectators it appeared that Jackie Clarke was the winner in the mile championship. The final in this race brought out Kramer, Goullet, Clarke, and Fogler, and the American champion, who was regarded as the favorite for the honor, had to be content with last place. He was outgeneraled in the contest for position in the final sprint, and his great burst of speed availed nothing. Clarke was in front from the beginning of the final lap, but in the last twenty yards Goullet came through with a sprint that caused the disagreement between judges and spectators.

The day furnished much disappointment to the followers of Frank Kramer, the American champion, who failed to win any of his three races. After trailing the field in the final of the championship event, Kramer went out in the first heat of the mile handicap, but gave up after going half the route. Alfred Grenda, who was riding on even terms with Kramer when the latter withdrew, won the heat, and eventually got third place in the final. In the three-mile open for the professionals all the leading riders at the track answered the starter's signal, but Kramer was in a pocket when the final sprint for victory was taken up and was again forced to accept fourth place for his lot, finishing behind Goullet, Clarke, and Fogler. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by L. Blum, Newark; George Smith, Newark, second. Time—2:31.

One-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Alfred Goullet, Australia; Jackie Clarke, Australia, second; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, third; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., fourth. Time—3:27.

One-Mile Match Race, Professional, (best two in three heats.)—First Heat—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:08. Second Heat—Won by Fogler; Cavanagh, second. Time—2:13. Third Heat—Won by Cavanagh; Fogler, second. Time—1:52.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won my Edward Madden, Newark, (100 yards;) M. Lapoon, New York, (175 yards,) second; Adam Byerman, Mohawk A. C., (65 yards,) third. Time—1:57.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Alfred Goullet, Australia, scratch; Alvin Loftes, Providence, R. I., (70 yards,) second; Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:56 1-5.

Two-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Won by Fred Hill, Boston, Mass.; Floyd Krebs, Newark, second; Herman Packenbusch, Germany, third. Time—4:32.

Three-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Donald McDougall, Newark; William Hanley, San Francisco, and Edward Madden, Newark, tied for second; George Paull, New York, fourth; M. Capron, New York, fifth. Lap Prize—Won by Dan Nunziata, Italian-American A. C., New York. Time—6:39.

Three-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Alfred Goullet, Australia; Jackie Clarke, Australia, second; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, third; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., fourth. Time—6:12 1-5.

WALKERS IN MATCHES.

Old-Timers and Present-Day Athletes Compete on Astoria Field.

The first series of competitions of the Walkers' Club of America was held yesterday morning at Astoria Field, with three events carded calling out big fields in each case. The first event decided was a three-mile affair for novices, with the winner turning up in the person of Val Vosen of Emma Church House, the 125-pound catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the United States. Vosen showed very good style and won in a good finish, with W. J. Rolker of the Irish-American A. C. second, A. H. S. Kluge, third, and G. C. Brefry, fourth. The winner's time was 26:39.

In the Old Boys' Championship Louis Liebgold, a former Metropolitan champion, had little trouble in annexing the honors from two real oldtimers, Fred Lachemacher and John J. Heffernan, two "peds," who used to shine when Liebgold was in knickerbockers, each being over 50 years of age.

Sam Schwartz of the Irish-American A. C. accounted for the two-mile handicap, which was closed to members of the Walkers' Club. Schwartz started from the 15-second mark, and led R. F. Remer, a clubmate, to the finish, with James McSorley, Glencoe A. C., who was in receipt of 45 seconds, in third place, and the winner's time was 15 minutes 1 1-5 seconds.

Piping Rock Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for Gallaways; four and a half furlongs. Live Wire, 143 pounds; Jack Cade, 154; Lord Leighton, 150; Quivet, 104; Peeping Tom, 138; The Thief,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES. TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....304 Washington Street
Staten Island..8 Richmond Tce., St. George
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LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
DAILY, per Week..... 0.12
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To Foreign Addresses — Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50, per Year, $6.00; Cloth, per Copy, $2.00, per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913.

A JUDICIAL LOCKOUT.

Congress provided for the support of the Court of Commerce only during the current fiscal year. Therefore, unless action shall be taken, the court will still be charged with duties which cannot be performed by any one else, but there will be no provision for the payment of salaries and expenses. The original "rider" disestablished the court and arranged for the transfer of its duties to several jurisdictions. This was vetoed, and no provision was made for the situation after the court is locked out. There is plenty of work for it to do, and it has the capacity and the will to do other work which is overburdening other courts, to the prejudice of litigants whose cases are delayed, but no money will be paid on its account after the end of this month.

The starvation of a court is a novelty and is something which could not be done affirmatively. By mere inaction and the lapse of time a scurvy trick will be played on all litigants within the court's jurisdiction. This is the result of the anti-railway spirit which knows neither reason nor bounds. As matter of fact, the record of the court is neither friendly to the railways nor hostile to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Both have received prompter decisions and a better quality of law since the erection of the court than before. The continuance of the court's activities is petitioned by the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who made a personal call upon the President last Monday to enlist his sympathies in the situation to be created within a fortnight, when there will be no appeal from the Commission's findings. The Inter-State Commerce Commission does not wish to be a body from whose decisions there can be no appeal, nor would it be well that there should be such a body existing under our institutions, short of the decisions of the courts of last resort. As the matter stands, the railways have the right of appeal from the decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but shippers have not. If the Commission decides against shippers they cannot appeal, and they are asking for the same rights in this respect as the railways enjoy.

Therefore it is the shippers who are most aggrieved by the court-starving policy of the railway haters. It has been published that the President was impressed with the facts presented to him, but the court starvers are so stubborn that it seems necessary to turn their flank by producing a new situation. Therefore it is proposed to give the Court of Commerce new duties by adding to its jurisdiction over appeals from the Inter-State Commerce Commission other commercial cases appealed from the Philippines and Porto Rico, bankruptcy cases subject to certiorari from the Supreme Court, and cases from the Panama Canal Zone. There are scores of these cases each term, and they impede justice in the Supreme Court. Adding these duties to the Court of Commerce docket will not overwork that bench, and will deprive its docket of that railway quality now wrongly imputed to it for offense, and which is proving its undoing.

NOW FOR ANOTHER VICTORY.

Polo players generally, and all who are interested in that inspiring sport, will be glad to learn that the four players who won the International Trophy, and have since successfully defended it, will meet the visiting English team at Meadow Brook tomorrow. There are other good polo players, of course, and everybody is sorry that Mr. FOXHALL KEENE was hurt severely enough by his fall in practice play to compel his withdrawal from the contest. The result of that accident, in the opinion of the Selection Committee of the National Polo Association, would have been such a loss of combination and team play in the team of which he was Captain that a radical change was necessary.

Only one of the four American players who have lately been foremost in the public eye, Mr. DEVEREUX MILBURN, will be called upon to meet the Englishmen, unless the others are needed as substitutes. His associates will be the remaining members of the Big Four of American polo, Messrs. LAWRENCE and JAMES M. WATERBURY and HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY. There has been much talk among people who are not largely influential in arranging polo matches about the threatened retirement of these players in favor of others, and many polo experts have felt that the chances of American success were endangered thereby. Everybody, therefore, welcomes the change, and the sum of American predictions is that the American team will win. Which is as it should be.

TWO PAGEANTS—A CONTRAST.

Two public pageants in this city Saturday night presented so great a contrast in purpose and spirit as to compel reflection and justify a word or two of sober comment. To celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Henry Street Settlement, founded and directed by Miss LILLIAN D. WALD, a pictorial representation of the history of the neighborhood from the days of the Indians to the present time was given by residents—men, women, and children—before an assemblage of spectators from all parts of the city and representative of all its activities and of every station in life.

The living pictures were beautiful in design, spirited in execution, and the celebration in every aspect denoted the keen interest of the participants. Most of them were of the lowliest origin, Russian immigrants and their children, who have profited by the educational advantages offered to them, have acquired knowledge of the history of this country and the meaning of its institutions, and are in the way to overcome the obstacles of poverty and become good and thrifty citizens. Enthusiasm prevailed, no discordant note was sounded, and the joy of living, of doing something worth doing, inspired the throng. They had made their own costumes from correct models, and music, illuminations, and richly blended colors enhanced the charm of the spectacle.

Such neighborhood pageants as this, and the recent celebration in Greenwich Village, exert a wholesome and a permanent influence on our municipal life. In this case the good work of Miss WALD and her Settlement House in uplifting and developing in body and mind the poor of the district, which was once the centre of Manhattan's fashionable life, the Irish, Scotch, German, Italian, and Russian immigrants in the last twenty years, was fully illustrated.

At the same time another pageant, so called, with a vastly different purpose, worked upon the feelings of a huge crowd in Madison Square Garden. Under the direction of a destructive organization opposed in spirit and antagonistic in action to all the forces which have upbuilded this republic, a series of pictures in action were shown with the design of stimulating mad passion against law and order and promulgating a gospel of discontent. The sordid and cruel incidents of an industrial strike were depicted by many of the poor strikers themselves, but with dominating and vociferous assistance from members of the I. W. W., who have at heart no more sympathy with laborers than they have with Judges and Government officers. Their aim is not to upbuild industry but to destroy the law. In the Henry Street celebration the motive was to exalt progress, intellectual development, and the triumph of civilization. In the other the motive was to inspire hatred, to induce violence which may lead to the tearing down of the civil state and the institution of anarchy.

THE JAPANESE DEMOCRACY.

According to Sir VALENTINE CHIROL, who may be called the most authoritative expert on the Orient in England, the question underlying the pending difference between Japan and the United States is one of world-wide interest. In an article in The London Times, the substance of which has been given in our London dispatches, the distinguished publicist says:

> The ultimate issue involved is, in fact, whether Japan, who has made good her title to be treated on a footing of complete equality as one of the great Powers of the world, is not also entitled to rank among the civilized nations whose citizens the American Republic is ready to welcome, subject to a few well-defined exceptions, within its fold whenever they are prepared to transfer their allegiance to it, or whether her people are to be individually subjected to the disabilities imposed upon Asiatics collectively, whose lower plane of civilization is held to justify their exclusion from the enjoyment of rights freely accorded to all those who come with European credentials. Such an issue, whether it be raised in law courts or through diplomatic channels, will have to be met and dealt with on equally broad grounds.

That is to say the "ultimate issue" is the claim to a right of naturalization in all Western nations on the same terms as are accorded by those nations to each other. The first answer to this claim, if it should formally be presented, is that in international law there is no such thing as a right of naturalization. There is only a privilege which each nation grants or withholds for reasons of its own. Unless specifically defined by treaty, it is not a claim that a court of arbitration would be likely to recognize. Nevertheless it is a claim that Japan might put forward and support by such means, negative or positive, as are within its command. Obviously such a policy could not be directed to the United States alone. It would involve all other Western nations, Great Britain above all others, because the claim would be resisted in the Dominion of Canada, in the Commonwealth of Australia, and even in the United Kingdom as strenuously as in the United States—probably more so. And the British situation would be more difficult than our own, since Japan and Great Britain are allies, bound by a treaty for mutual defense.

In the second place it is to be noted that this claim, though not based on international law, is one appealing strongly to sentiment, and that the Japanese peoples within the last two decades have rapidly advanced toward a degree of democracy that gives greatly increased weight to sentiment as a force shaping the course of the Government. The peculiar authority of the Emperor, since the death of MUTSUHITO last year, seems to have been much weakened. The influence of the remaining Elder Statesmen—most of them have passed away—is no longer controlling. A powerful middle class is coming into active participation in public affairs. A marked and rapid change in the spirit of the Government is going on, and it is toward democracy, with all its uncertainty and fitfulness. On the face of the situation there appears much trouble and anxiety ahead in dealing with Japan, and, possibly, with the complex problem of the Orient.

But it is to be remembered that democracy has its own restrictions, and that they may withstand even the most fervent sentiment. If the Japanese Government should feel impelled or compelled by popular feeling to press the claim to naturalization, and it should be unsatisfied—as undoubtedly it would be—there would be but two ways in which its enforcement could be sought—the military or the economic, by aggressive war or by the international boycott. A policy involving a serious attempt at the use of either of these would bring consequences that no Government could long face, however fierce the popular feeling that urged it. Aggressive war against the United States would free Great Britain from its treaty obligations, and could hardly fail to lead to conflict with that Power. It may, therefore, be dismissed from our calculations of probable events. Commercial war would be only less disastrous. Of the total foreign trade of Japan some 40 per cent. is with the United States and Great Britain; of her exports a still larger ratio. In this situation, plainly, a trade war would inflict something like ruin on the Japanese and would hardly be felt in this country, and still less in Great Britain, should that country be involved. Even an angry democracy, as proud and sensitive as are the Japanese, would have to take account of consequences that would affect the very existence of the people.

We speak thus plainly, in no sentiment of indifference to the natural feeling of the Japanese, and certainly with no intention to induce indifference on the part of our Government. Patience, courtesy, consideration, and generous construction of all our treaty obligations are imperatively demanded. But it is well, at a time when a good deal of wild talk as to the Japanese "peril" is indulged in, to bear in mind the essential facts to which we have drawn attention.

THE CHESTERTON VERDICT.

A jury of Mr. CECIL CHESTERTON'S countrymen on Saturday found him guilty of criminally libeling Mr. GODFREY ISAACS, managing director of the Marconi Company, and the court fined him $500 and placed upon him the burden of the costs, which in an English court, in such a case, are considerable. In his weekly newspaper Mr. CHESTERTON had charged that Mr. ISAACS had exerted evil influence upon certain officials of the British Government in relation to the contract for wireless telegraphic service. He could place before the court no evidence to support his charges, and could only say that he honestly believed what he wrote when he wrote it. Mr. CHESTERTON has not hitherto been regarded as a journalist of bad character, but rather as the younger brother of a master of paradox. Justice PHILLIMORE concluded that his attitude toward the wireless contract was due to "invincible ignorance and prejudice" and inferred that while he was "blind to business matters" he was also partly incited by racial prejudice.

The verdict is significant, and its fairness will not be doubted by any fair-minded person. After long weeks of determined investigation no proof whatever has been brought to light of political corruption in connection with the British Marconi contract. Certain high officials of the Government had bought shares in the American company in hope of making large profits. In doing this they broke no law, and there is no indication that their holding of stocks influenced the making of the Government's contract. It is poor policy for Government officials to buy shares in any enterprise, to have stock market dealings of any sort. These gentlemen are not to be defended against any charge of folly or bad judgment. British officials are too well paid to justify any efforts on their part to increase their fortunes, which, if they come to public knowledge, might lead to suspicions and thus bring a Government into disrepute. But the charges against the managing director of the Marconi Company were evidently inspired by ignorance and wrongheadedness, if not by malice, and it is gratifying to have the attempt to associate political corruption directly with an invention and an enterprise of such vast benefit to mankind defeated and punished in this definite way.

THE POET LAUREATE.

Sir ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH, now a Professor of English Literature at Cambridge University, but speaking, of course, not only with the authority of that high post but also as the popular and renowned "Q" of inspiring prose and melodious verse, contends that the Poet Laureateship should not be suppressed. Sir ARTHUR strikes a sympathetic chord. His view will be supported not only in England, but wherever the English language is spoken. We do not know that his single argument, conveyed by cable, is particularly impressive, however. He asks why the poets may not have a single sinecure with a trifling salary when members of the House of Commons get $2,000 a year. The painters, musicians, and actors, not to mention the sculptors, architects, and dancers, might take up that argument in their own behalf and play havoc. "Recognition" has nothing to do with the Laureateship. Set that aside.

On the other hand, the assertion that a Poet Laureate is as much of an anachronism as a court jester is feeble, too. Court jesters went out centuries ago, while England had a Poet Laureate only the other day, and if there was reason for Mr. AUSTIN'S possession of the patent, there is no reason why another and better poet should not have it now. It is not much of a job, but it might be turned to good account by the right man. As a matter of fact, nearly everybody who reads English reads all the "occasional" verse of the Laureate, no matter what its quality may be, and whether or not he generally reads poetry. We do not believe that the post should be abolished, and we do not believe it will be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Miracle That Has Its Faults.

Frequent comment expressing wonder has been made on the fact that though great cities have nothing corresponding to an army's commissary department, and nobody in the slightest degree responsible for keeping up the enormous and continuous supply of food without which their inhabitants would be reduced to starvation in a week, yet the colossal task is somehow performed. That it is performed extremely well, too, is the common assumption, and this is seemingly supported by the diversity as well as the abundance of urban food supplies.

When a few thousand men are gathered as soldiers, the best that trained experts can do is to give them a few coarse staples, cooked and served in the very simplest manner. Very frequently in war, and not infrequently in peace, the arrangements for doing even this prove inadequate or utterly break down. Cities, on the contrary, have learned to expect that mere ability to pay for what is wanted will bring it from any part of the world, and that always there will be a sufficient number of agents efficiently engaged in the endless work of feeding, not thousands but millions of helpless non-producers. That this is done cannot be denied, but that it is done as well as it could and should be—that is not so nearly sure, and, with the cost of living becoming, troublesomely or painfully high for more and more people every year, more and more of them are beginning to wonder whether this haphazard system works in all respects really well and whether it could not be improved upon by intelligent co-operation and oversight.

That was the contention made by President MILLER of the Bronx in his speech at the Mayors' Conference in Binghamton last week. Our methods of food distribution, he said, while they produce the required results—while they do keep us from going hungry if we have "the price"—are clumsy and expensive, and he was strongly of the opinion that cities could reduce the cost of living if they chose. Better terminal facilities, he thought, would help, and so would public markets where retailers could get their stocks more conveniently. Provision for keeping consumers better informed as to the course of markets and prices was also suggested as an assistance toward economical buying.

This is all good advice, even though it isn't exactly new. If it were heeded, that would indeed be novel.

South and North in Conflict.

Californians are by no means unanimous, as some of them would have us believe, in fierce antagonism to the Japanese. As a matter of fact, the State seems to be divided, as the country used to be on a larger question, into North and South, and again it is the South that wants to make greater and greater use of alien labor, while the North, or at least the articulate and politically efficent part of it, is manifesting the new kind of abolitionism.

The New York Japan Society sends out a letter which it has received from Los Angeles which explicitly and vigorously asserts the reality of this division. Only Northern California, its author says, and that only because it is labor-unionized, objects to the Japanese. Southern California, according to this authority, does not see any problem in the little brown men, but does see in them a solution of the most important problem it has—that of getting intelligent and trustworthy and cheap help in the cultivation and gathering of the citrus crops on which the prosperity of that section so largely depends. The writer of the letter thinks that so dissimilar are the interests, needs and opinions of the State's two halves that its ultimate separation is inevitable and that the Japanese agitation may be the thing to provoke the parting.

All this is important—if true. From this letter, however, as from so much of what is said on the other side of the question, one gets the impression of hearing an argument based on carefully selected data rather than on all that are involved. The opponents of the Japanese immigrants ignore or minimize the value of their labor, and the difficulty or impossibility of getting better or as good to replace it, while the defenders of them do the same thing as to the inconveniences and dangers that arise from the close association of essentially unlike elements of population.

Much of racial hostility may be reprehensible as racial prejudice, but it is not the less real on that account or its effects the less disastrous.

If we only knew wherein lies the exact difference between the Japanese and our own wildly heterogeneous selves, discussion of this subject would be more intelligent. That they are not so different—when in the same conditions—as has been supposed, is the opinion of a good many careful observers. The accusations made against them by their enemies, even if true, reveal no unfamiliar vices, no incomprehensible tricks. The East seems to understand the West well enough, in spite of Mr. KIPLING, and perhaps the West could understand the East if it tried.

A Scolding for a Scolder.

What is the use of scolding the clergy, as did one of our correspondents, merely because a prompter use by them of available knowledge would have brought them to the "certified marriage" idea some years ago, instead of waiting till this late day? Late is certainly lots better than never, and when, as in this instance, it is also first, the judicious may do a little thinking about the delay, but they confine their words mostly to expressions of praise and gratitude.

The eugenists have had a pretty hard road to travel, and it does not become them to discourage any friends by hypercriticism.

The State has shown a slight disposition to take their advice as to the elimination of criminals from the ranks of those whom it will permit to carry forward the torch of life. That is fine, and all right as far as it goes, but as an attack on "defectiveness" it hardly compares with that which the parsons are making, since it will tend to create the delusion that only the defects that blossom into statutory crime need to be dealt with.

Delay is relative, not absolute, and surely it is a mistake to call those late who are ahead.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Former Effort to Remove It Was Successfully Opposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent discussion in the New York papers as to saving St. John's Chapel from the destruction that again threatens it is simply a renewal of what occurred some seven or eight years ago. The authorities of Trinity, the mother church of so many chapels of ease erected successively in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, to serve the spiritual needs of its extensive parish, announced at that time that owing to changes in the residential trend of New York, St. John's had outlasted its usefulness as a place of worship for members of the Anglican-Episcopal communion. The proposition was therefore made that the edifice should be taken down and its site employed—as it was understood—for a commercial building, the revenue from which would greatly aid Trinity in its outlying church work.

Protests, many and strong, against the destruction of a building dear to many old church-going New Yorkers, and greatly esteemed by connoisseurs as a distinguished example of its school of architecture, arose alike from practitioners of that and other cognate fine arts, and from citizens generally.

But a new situation, much more menacing than the former one, has lately arisen, owing to the necessity of providing facile and sufficient thoroughfare for the ever increasing transit needs of the commercial metropolis. To the architectural specialist, familiar with what has been done under similar circumstances elsewhere, especially in the Old World, really the only question in the case demanding consideration is not one of curtailment or obliteration, but simply of finance.

Mr. Rawson W. Haddon, a young student of, and assistant in, architectural practice, has especially signalized himself in the matter of retaining the chapel. He has made an exhaustive examination of the facts and the possibilities in the case, and, knowing him and his ability and enthusiasm as well as I do, I have great hope that his several excellent communications on the subject in the press will, jointly with those of other contributors, save New York and the country at large from the loss of one of their not too numerous architectural relics and landmarks worth preserving.

A. J. BLOOR.

New York, June 5, 1913.

A PARK TROLLEY SUBWAY.

Argument in Favor of Building One Under Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you are aware, there is a movement on foot by the Central Park West taxpayers to advocate the construction of a subway along Central Park West, connecting with the present Subway at Columbus Circle and at 104th Street.

It occurred to me that if the building of the subway and the widening of Central Park West come to pass—and we all hope it will—the subway may be large enough to take care of the present electric surface cars, as it is now at Park Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, New York, and in Tremont Street, Boston, thus making of Central Park West what it rightfully should be, a beautiful boulevard, equal to Fifth Avenue, and eliminating the danger of the loss of life and limb by reason of the existing conditions. It is one of our most beautiful streets, but practically destroyed and not safe as it is to-day.

If the subway is to be built, and presuming there would be a station at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, then an underground shuttle should connect with the present station at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, and, furthermore, to relieve the dangerous condition which exists at the Eighty-sixth Street transfer road, the shuttle could be continued from Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park, under Central Park, to Ninety-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue or Madison Avenue. This would not alone give a great relief to the crush that exists in Eighty-sixth Street, but it would serve as a means of transit for the east side, as it will be years before the Lexington Avenue road will be finished, and the residents of the east side of the city would have the advantage of the use of the present subways, as well as the new Central Park West Subway, which would not alone be a great convenience, but is an actual necessity.

HENRY M. TOCH.

New York, June 4, 1913.

TAX REFORM.

Secretary Pleydell Points to a Long Record of Achievement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following paragraph appears in an interview with State Tax Commissioner Schwab in your columns this morning:

> Mr. Schwab was asked whether his remarks applied to the so-called New York Tax Reform Association, which he had previously attacked.

The implication conveyed by this use of the term "so-called" is an injustice to the association, and to its seven hundred members, among whom are many of the leading professional and business men and firms of this city and State.

The New York Tax Reform Association was incorporated in 1891 and since that time has been actively and publicly advocating changes in the tax law along lines then laid down in its platform. Among the principal laws advocated by this association and enacted are:

(1) The special franchise tax law;
(2) Abolition of imprisonment for non-payment of taxes;
(3) The flat 1 per cent. tax on banks and trust companies in lieu of the old personal property assessment;
(4) The separate assessment of land and buildings, and
(5) The publication of real estate lists in the City of New York;
(6) The mortgage recording tax, first introduced by us in 1904;
(7) The amendments of 1911 to the inheritance tax law, which established reasonable graded rates, increasing the revenue, and abolished double taxation; and
(8) The secured-debt tax, now under discussion and which was first proposed by us in a bill introduced in 1904.

We have secured also a number of administrative changes in the law beneficial to taxpayers as well as the public treasury.

Our association has steadfastly maintained since its organization that the main burden of taxation should be borne by real estate, believing that such taxes are the fairest, most equitably distributed throughout the community, and the simplest and cheapest to administer and collect. No economist now seriously disputes this. We have opposed the farce and injustice of the ordinary personal property tax, and hold that the burden of taxation on capital and trade should be kept down to a minimum. But while believing this, we have led in advocating the adoption of reasonable specific taxes, which are yielding a large revenue collected in a far more equitable manner than is possible under the ordinary personal property tax.

NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION. A. C. PLEYDELL, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1913.

MUTILATED LIBRARY BOOKS.

Inquirer Finds Greek Grammar Pages in Demand by Petty Thieves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I told my stenographer that I wished her to learn a little Greek, in order that she might be of more assistance in certain work on which I am engaged. I suggested that she buy a Greek grammar, but she told me that the Public Library supplied all such volumes. I applied at the Bruce Branch Library in West Forty-second Street, and one of the courteous and obliging employes there, who have made this library one of the most useful institutions of its kind in New York, told me that, while there was no Greek grammar immediately at hand, she would send to other branches and obtain one for me.

Yesterday she produced four, collected from various branch libraries throughout the city. I looked at the title page of one of them, and found that the book would suit my purpose. "It is just for the alphabet and some of the first grammatical rules," I remarked, and turned to the beginning of the volume. The pages containing the alphabet and its corollaries had been cut out.

I took up one of the other volumes. Here, again, half a dozen pages had been stolen. The third book was in similar condition. By this time the librarian had become as interested as myself. We examined the fourth volume. The first half dozen pages had been removed.

Now, the point of this communication is this: Greek, I understand, is not taught in the New York public educational institutions except to pupils who have attained a considerable position, pupils who are among the most promising, the "brightest," to use an American expression that is not pretty, but is expressive. In other words, a student of Greek in this city is the sort of student on whom the hopes of the Republic rest; the leader of his kind in school, the boy who may be expected to develop into a leader among men.

The librarian had not the slightest doubt as to the persons who had mutilated these four volumes that belonged to the community. They must have been High School students, she said—students who had removed the pages in order to be able to study the alphabet conveniently while, perhaps, riding up and down town in a subway train or on some similar journey.

The incident may be regarded as unimportant. In my opinion, seen in its proper light, it is terribly suggestive. How can it be that the most ambitious, the cleverest, the most advanced of the young scholars of New York should, in their youth, be thieves, and thieves of the meanest kind? There must be something radically wrong with the youth of New York, or with New York's method of training them.

L. W. C.

New York, June 6, 1913.

BAND CONCERTS IN PARKS.

Musical Authority Cited Against the Open-Air Orchestra.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Robert Beach in this morning's TIMES expresses the sentiments of thousands of people in this great metropolis, I am quite sure.

I remember reading some weeks ago a letter in your paper in which the writer said that it was necessary to have an orchestra of from seventy-five to one hundred men to render symphonic music satisfactorily in Carnegie Hall, the Metropolitan Opera House, or even in Acolian Hall, which is much smaller. How, then, can it be possible to achieve good results in the open air with an orchestra of forty or fifty men?

I am not a musician, but a student of music, studying for my own pleasure and accomplishment. I have studied the book on "Modern Instrumentation and Orchestration" by Hector Berlioz, who is considered the greatest authority on the subject, as all musicians know. He speaks of open-air music in his work as follows:

> The most enormous orchestra placed in the middle of an extensive garden open on all sides—like that of the Tuileries—would produce no effect. The reverberation from the palace walls, even were it placed against them, is insufficient; the sound instantaneously losing itself on all the other sides, &c.

I believe that orchestra concerts in the Park would be a blessing if they could be given under proper conditions. We should, however, also have some good band concerts.

Your correspondent mentions some famous European bands. I have been abroad and heard these organizations, and their playing is wonderful. It is certainly a mistake to try to do away with the military band in the Park.

CHARLES FREDERICK EILERT.

New York, June 2, 1913.

UNSOCIAL BLOOD-LINES

Often Brought in with Immigrant Germ-Plasm, Mr. Davenport Says.

Philosophy of the Day Which Scorns Weakness for Brute Force, Not for Them.

THE WILL TO SERVE BETTER

Baccalaureate Sermon in the 166th Commencement Exercises of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—The formal side of the 166th commencement exercises of Princeton University was opened here this morning, when President John Grier Hibben delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the class of 1913. A long academic procession filed through the Princeton campus prior to the service, and Alexander Hall was filled by more than two thousand friends of the graduates.

President Hibben's texts were selected from Second Samuel, xxiii., 16-17, and Second Samuel, xi., 14-15. His subject was a study of the contrast between the youth and "mid-career" of David. During his sermon Dr. Hibben said:

"To attain the supreme end upon which he sets his heart man is willing to sacrifice all else, the property, the persons, the lives of others, degrading their bodies, and even putting in jeopardy their immortal souls. The same lie today is fallaciously concealed under the same guise of wisdom. It is but the course of nature, it is said, that men must work and women must weep, that there will always be some unfortunate who must grind and sweat and starve and die; and if perchance they live, to live the slaves of the greed and lust of their fellows. It is ours to succeed, and to succeed we must push and drive and compel. We can never forge ahead if we stop to consider whom we may possibly degrade and whom we may despoil.

"This is the philosophy of the day—that man has no rights which others are bound to respect if he cannot defend them by his own might, or his own craft. Let the strong use their strength for their own gain. Let them be capable both of the aim of fire and of the breath of their desire; let them have more brute force, more scorn for the weakness of others, more reliance upon self and a firmer belief in the call of a self-realizing destiny. Life is a game; human pieces are on the board, we must move to our advantage; and shall we not sacrifice a pawn to capture a castle or to checkmate the king?

"But ours is another tradition and another belief. I am profoundly convinced that we are under a higher compulsion than the will to live; it is the will to serve. As the will to live leads to pessimism, the will to serve creates quite as inevitably the spirit of optimism. For the darker the hour, the more urgent the need, and greater the opportunity. Truly he who loses his life shall save it."

To the members of the Senior Class, President Hibben said, in part: "As you stand to-day, the university years behind you and looking eagerly into the future, I have no fear that you will not win your way in the world and succeed as men count success. I am concerned, however, lest these careers may be from the beginning so self-centred and self-absorbed as to be thrown out of relation to the claims and needs of your fellow-men. Remember that the world's centre of gravity does not fall within the little area of self, but far outside of self in the great human mass, of which the individual is an insignificant part.

"The present age is one of a great awakening as regards the social conscience of man. Indifference to human need is to-day the unpardonable sin. The world is looking for you, is waiting for you to fall into line with the gathering forces which are making for a better manhood and womanhood. It commands you to take your place and to fight your fight in the name of honor and of chivalry, against the powers of organized evil and of commercialized vice, against the poverty, disease, and death which follow fast in the wake of sin and ignorance, against all the innumerable forces which are working to destroy the image of God in man, and unleash the passion of the beast.

"There comes to you from many quarters the call of your kind. It is the human cry of spirits in bondage, of souls in despair, of lives debased and doomed. It is the call of man to his brother. This is your vocation; follow it in the name of God and of man. The time is short, the opportunity great; therefore, crowd the hours with the best that is in you."

CADETS' FAREWELL SERVICE

West Pointers Hear Sermon That Begins Graduation Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, June 8.—This was graduation Sunday at the United States Military Academy, and for the last time the class of 1913 attended church services as members of the famous West Point Corps. Next Thursday these ninety-three young men, all but one of whom will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the army, will receive from the Secretary of War their diplomas, after which they are to bid farewell, for the time being, to the Academy. The only graduate who will not enter the army is Cadet Castillo of Cuba, who owes his West Point education to a special act of Congress, and who will return to the island republic to aid in the upbuilding of the army of that little country.

The graduation sermon this morning was preached by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, a former West Point Chaplain and the author of West Point's beautiful anthem, "The Corps." The service this morning was held in the Memorial Chapel, the imposing structure on the mountain back of the old cadet barracks. It was inspiring and was participated in by the entire Cadet Corps, the military and academic staffs of the Academy, and scores of distinguished visitors here to enjoy a West Point graduation week. Among these visitors were scores of old West Pointers, many of whom never had missed, when in this country, the opportunity to live over again their own West Point graduation week.

To-morrow will be one of the busy days of graduation week. At 10 A. M. comes an exhibition of equitation in the new riding hall, in which the crack riders of the corps will show their skill in horsemanship. At 4:30 there will follow an exhibition in military calisthenics and foot fighting. Then at 6 comes the dress parade, which ends the daylight exercises. The annual night exercises, which call into action the coast and field artillery detachments of the corps, take place tomorrow night, the "battle" beginning at 8 o'clock. By 10 o'clock the campers will know whether West Point has been captured or the imaginary enemy repulsed.

The fourth class is to have the stage Tuesday morning, when the youngsters of the corps will show their skill in gymnastics. At 4 P. M. comes the concert to the colors and battalion drill, and at 6 P. M. the dress parade. On Wednesday at 5 P. M. Col. C. P. Townsley, the Superintendent, and Mrs. Townsley will give the graduation reception to the class of 1913. At 8 follows the imposing graduation parade, at the end of which the members of "1913" will join the staff of reviewing officers as the corps passes in review.

Thursday morning ends the graduation exercises. At 10 o'clock the corps will assemble near the monument. If the weather is clear, the graduates are to receive their diplomas from the Secretary of War and the cadets of the lower classes to give them the famous West Point cheer as each takes the document from the hands of the head of the War Department. Secretary Garrison and Major Gen. Wood, Chief of the General Staff, as well as Col. Townsley, will make short addresses.

Immediately after the graduation ceremonies the new officers will leave for their homes to spend a furlough prior to joining the commands to which they are to be assigned.

DR. HIBBEN ADVISES PRINCETON SENIORS

Effect of Coffee on Deafness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read, recently, in your columns various letters on the subject of coffee, I write to ask if the constant drinking of it has a tendency to increase deafness. A friend tells me that deaf persons should avoid this cup.

I have been attended by specialists for years, and I have never been told by them to stop drinking coffee. My trouble (deafness in both ears) was caused by scarlet fever during boyhood, and at times is quite pronounced, while at others my hearing is quite normal. I have never been able to account for the variation. Why should I at times appear quite deaf and at others the deafness not noticeable? In this case should coffee be avoided entirely? Is there any system of exercise that would benefit the hearing?

W. F. MORRELL.

Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913.

Col. Lampton's Orthography.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While duly paying my respects to the author of the letter signed, "Orthogram," permit me at the same time to politely but firmly insist that there is no such thing as "bad grammar." Any sentence in any language may be either "grammar" or not "grammar"; it may be "grammatical" or "ungrammatical," the latter meaning "not according to the established rules of grammar." But it can be neither "good grammar" nor "bad grammar."

Furthermore, the word in question is spelled "grammar" and not "grammer." Offhand, I would suggest that "Orthogram" give some study to that admirable old proverb anent those who live in glass houses.

ARTHUR WELD.

New York, June 7, 1913.

The Slaughter of Calves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the high price of meat with a butcher recently, he said that if we would only follow the example of the Argentine Republic and prohibit the killing of calves, the shortage of beef cattle would soon disappear. He claimed that twenty million calves were killed every year to supply New York alone. I do not vouch for the accuracy of his statements, but if what he said was true the suggested remedy is a good one, and well worthy of consideration. Of course, Uncle Sam could not make the States stop killing calves, but he could prevent their transportation in inter-State commerce, which would help some.

WILLIAM D. KEMPTON.

New York, June 6, 1913.

THE RENTED FARM.

To-day I wandered o'er the farm
Near which my early lot was cast,
And viewed the changes with alarm,
Changes that made the happy past
Seem far remote and fading fast.

The fields, where record wheat once grew,
Are foul with briers and goldenrod,
Sumac, and ivy. There a few
Lean cattle bite the scanty sod—
Where corn once ripened, thistles nod.

Fences are falling, and the sad
Old barn which once was filled with sheaves,
Where I have played, a little lad,
Shows sagging roof with moss-grown eaves—
Its driveway choked with weeds and leaves.

The boys have grown, and left the place;
The father sleeps, now, on the hill;
And not one dear, familiar face
Of all I knew is left there still.
A tenant robs the soil at will.

The simple, quiet country life
Our fathers loved no longer seems
To please our young whose minds are rife
With thoughts of vast commercial schemes,
Where sudden wealth absorbs their dreams.

Thus do they leave the land to be
Half tilled by those whose only care
Is present gain—resigned to see
Their birthright useless, brown, and bare.
Results confront us everywhere.

Better to base one's hopes upon
The sure foundation of the soil,
Content to hold, when youth is gone,
An humble recompense for toil,
Than scheme and fret for power and spoil.

JOHN E. DOLSEN.

PARK'S BEAUTIES HIDDEN BY LITTER

Discarded Lunch Boxes and Orange Peels Cover Lawns Once So Much Admired.

LIME THREATENS GRASS

Refuse Floats in the Lakes and Paper from Pushcarts Adds to the Unsightliness.

Visitors in Central Park had their attention attracted on Saturday to long lines of white lime dust extending across the lawns in what otherwise would have been one of the Park's beauty spots. The long streaks of lime had been put there because they represented Park Commissioner Stover's idea of the proper way to mark off tennis grounds. Visitors who observed the lime saw a rainstorm later in the day wash it into the grass roots, and many persons asserted that the lime was almost sure to destroy the lawns, and so make it easy for Park Commissioner Stover, a little later, to make a gravel bed out of what is now a beautiful green. In addition to the lime on the beautiful expanse of grass, there was much litter. The litter was so thick that much of the grass was concealed by it.

Under a single tree, whose spreading branches made it an attractive place to eat lunches, twenty-two pasteboard boxes were counted in addition to an assortment of orange peelings, half emptied peanut bags, rum and candy wrappers.

After several visitors to the Park had complained about its exceptionally shabby appearance, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES made a trip through the Park, going first up the East Driveway to 110th Street and then back along the western paths. In hardly any part of the Park, except the fringes to the bridle paths, were the attractive vistas, such as had formerly been associated with Central Park, to be observed.

The bottoms of the tiny lakes near the Metropolitan Museum of Art were mere litter beds for paper bags, cracker boxes, and old leaves. Model yachts, which were being sailed over these little lakes, seemed to make their way through litter that would have been more in keeping with a country ditch than the city's chief beauty spot. The litter was so thick on the little lakes as to make it doubtful if they had been cleaned out this season at all, and fountains in some cases played their tiny streams into the unbeautiful water below them.

The conditions which have made the Park's beauty were observed by the reporter soon after he had passed the arsenal and menagerie on the Fifth Avenue side. From the arsenal to the Metropolitan Museum the lawns bordering Fifth Avenue are known as "the upper playground." Lawn is no longer the name for them for the paper and scraps have suomerged the grass.

The origin of most of this litter was found in the Park itself. Both along the pathways of the east playground and across the Park on the other side west of the large lawns given over to tennis players, pushcart peddlers have crowded in until a visitor attempting to use the paths has to work his way through pushcarts which suggest a street in Coney Island rather than a pathway in the city's greatest park. The pushcarts Saturday were selling all kinds of candy and gum and fruits. And the wrappings from these articles that furnished much of the litter on the lawns.

From the Metropolitan Museum north a playground was encountered, where conditions were worse even than on the lawns below the museum toward the Arsenal. Here again the pushcarts had furnished much of the litter. South of a district where children's swings have been erected, near the Park's centre, a wooded pathway has been wired up to a height of six feet or more, with ordinary chicken-coop wire. This ugly fencing has become a sort of centring place for all kinds of refuse light enough for the wind to blow over the lawns lying to the west. A bank of paper and cans, banana skins, baskets and boxes was found drifted up against this fence yesterday.

There was hardly a stretch of lawn to be found anywhere, regardless of whether it was open to the public, that presented a thin free from litter. Even a part dug up at the southwest corner of the Park and planted with rose bushes was so littered with papers that the beauty of the rose garden was destroyed.

Under the covered pathways, arranged by the original designers of the Park especially for the comfort of Park visitors in rain storms, litter had been allowed to accumulate and decay until many Park visitors on Saturday preferred the rain to the odorous shelter that was the alternative.

Wherever it was visible beneath its blanket of rubbish, the grass of the Park seemed to appreciate the two hours of rainfall from 3 to 5 o'clock. Even in the district near the Maine Monument, where thousands of persons trampled the grass down on Decoration Day, it had apparently recovered and gave promise of what might be expected in the rest of the Park if it was kept free from litter and protected from trampling thousands for a little while.

ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN.

Inspector Hughes Takes 86 Men and Boys in Prospect Park.

Inspector Edward Hughes, formerly in charge of the Detective Bureau, and now in command of the Sixteenth Inspection District, Brooklyn, followed up yesterday his crusade begun a week ago to stamp out vandalism in Prospect Park. With a hundred policemen taken from the Prospect Park Police Station and his own staff he arrested eighty-six youths and men charged with violating the park ordinances. The offenders were caught throwing papers about the park, destroying shrubbery, and playing baseball.

Three patrol wagons were kept busy all day bringing those arrested to the station house. The ages of the prisoners ranged from 16 to 30 years. Most of them came from Manhattan. In the case of those arrested for playing baseball the offenders were previously warned to stop or go to the parade grounds, where they could play ball all day.

One of the prisoners was Maurice Kolmet of 493 East 135th Street. When he was searched at the station house the police found a revolver in his possession, and an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was lodged against him.

TELLS OF FACTORY LABOR.

Elkus Says Laws Won't Work Until Employe and Employer Know More.

Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, spoke last night before the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 47 West Forty-second Street, on the subject of "Social Investigation and Social Legislation." He reviewed the causes, including the Triangle fire, which led ultimately to the appointment of the commission for which he is counsel, and then told the members of the Single Tax Club of the conditions that had been revealed by the investigations of that commission.

Recalling much of the testimony given before the commission, Mr. Elkus made a brief exposition of conditions in one of the large twine and cord factories upstate, in which women worked at night, and then he told of women and children in the canning factories of the State, some of them working from 90 to 123½ hours a week, receiving 10 cents an hour. Next he described the tenements in this city, where all kinds of foodstuffs, clothing, and other articles were manufactured.

Mr. Elkus said the greatest work of the commission had been in the reorganization and rehabilitation of the State Department of Labor. In addition to its power of enforcing the laws, he said, the Department of Labor was to perform an educational function. Until the employers and the employes as well could be educated as to the proper methods and standards of work the laws, he said, would necessarily prove ineffective.

DR. STRONG RESIGNS.

Ill-Health Forces Retirement of Rector of Christ Church.

At Christ Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, yesterday announcement was made of the resignation of the rector, the Rev. George Alexander Strong, to take effect on Nov. 1, and of the fact that the Rev. R. M. Sherman, Jr., a former assistant at St. Agnes's Chapel, in Ninety-second Street, would have charge of the parish for four years as associate with the late J. Pierpont Morgan and others in a thorough revision of the financial affairs of the Diocese of New York, and the putting of missions in the New York field on a firmer financial basis. He is a member of the missionary Council of the New York Department and an active promoter of plans for the larger utilization of laymen in the work of his church. Under his patronage there was established at Christ Church the first laymen's training school in America—a plan that has since been copied in several other dioceses.

Rockefeller Congratulates Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—John D. Rockefeller was at the Baptist Church this morning and heard the Rev. Mr. Brooks, the pastor, announce from the pulpit that the youngest member of the Sunday school was born yesterday in the parsonage and had been named Arthur Brooks Jr. It was the first baby ever born in a Baptist parsonage here and the first baby born to a minister's family in Tarrytown in sixty years. Mr. Rockefeller congratulated Mr. Brooks after the service.

Mrs. Stewart's Painting Presented.

At the Italian Presbyterian Church of the Holy Trinity, in East 153d Street, Bronx, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Forbes presented yesterday in behalf of Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, a copy of Fra Angelico's famous painting of "The Transfiguration," painted by Mrs. Stewart. The picture is placed in the rear of the high altar, to serve as reredos. It was accepted by the pastor, the Rev. G. J. d'Anchisi, in behalf of the congregation.

Pupil Professor's Secret Bride.

MOBILE, June 8.—It was announced here to-day that Prof. E. R. McGehee of the Faculty of the State Normal School at Daphne, Ala., and a student in the institution were married two weeks ago. The bride has been attending her husband's classes every day, but no one in the school had an idea that they were married until it was announced after the commencement exercises. The bride formerly lived in New York.

Justice Davis Improving.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, who has been suffering from typhoid malaria, was reported last night at his residence, 194 Lenox Avenue, as much improved. He settled well yesterday after a relapse on Saturday.

Liebler's Join Vitagraph Company.

The Liebler Company announced yesterday that it had joined hands with the Vitagraph Company of America to incorporate a new concern, to be known as The Liebler Vitagraph Film Company, which will handle motion picture productions of a spectacular nature. It is said that some of the Liebler plays will also be produced in motion-picture versions, and that the scope of the new company includes modern dramas and comedies.

Theatre Club Plans.

A meeting of the recently elected Board of Directors of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs was held yesterday at the home of Sydney Rosenfeld, President of the organization. It was voted that steps be taken for the securing to the society of its own theatre and clubhouse. A Ways and Means Committee comprising A. L. Nathan, Theodore Sutro, Henry Erskine Smith, and William D. Cochrane was appointed. The main object of the step was declared to be the providing of enlarged opportunities for native playwrights and performers.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Fritzi Scheff will present "Mlle. Modiste" at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, for two weeks beginning June 17. She goes there by arrangement with a syndicate of business men who will test out the possibilities of a season of Summer comic opera at popular prices.

"The Honeymoon Express" ends its engagement at the Winter Garden on Saturday night. Rehearsals begin to-day for "The Passing Show of 1913," which will succeed it there about the middle of July.

Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, who comes to this country for a two weeks' engagement at Hammerstein's Victoria beginning June 16, arrives Wednesday on the Olympic.

Arriving from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Miss Spicer Buckley, Miss E. Buckley, Miss L. Everett, W. H. Fortune, F. C. Jarvis, Miss M. King, Walter C. Mann, Miss Camilla Morgan, Mrs. E. P. Palmer, F. J. Stevenson, Mrs. A. W. Swaim, Miss M. Taylor, and Mrs. D. S. Scott.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—John E. Adams, Mrs. F. G. Archbold, Mrs. W. W. Bell, J. D. Davis, Dr. A. J. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Greer, Simon B. Henderson, R. B. Laing, David Millar, James Murray, James Neilson, Miss Neilson, R. C. Paxton, J. S. Pooley, Miss K. E. Rogers, Henry Sargent, and Miss Katherine E. Rogers.

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MACK LEADS FIGHT ON SULZER'S BILL

Pamphlet Issued by Committee Headed by Him Attacks Primary Measure.

SENT TO ALL LEGISLATORS

Contends That This City Would Rule the State Under It as Chicago Rules Illinois.

Members of the Legislature, of the Democratic State Committee, and of the various Democratic County Committees will receive to-day through the mails a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Direct Primaries," which attacks the bill fathered by Gov. Sulzer as faulty and unscientific. The pamphlet was issued by a committee of Democrats, headed by National Committeeman Norman E. Mack and including Secretary of State Mitchell May, T. Harvey Ferris, Charles F. Delano, former State Senator John G. Saxe, James Lynch, Col. James D. Bell, Andrew Cuneo, and William F. Grell.

No personal attack is made upon the Governor by the committee, but his direct primaries measure is bitterly denounced. The only allusion to the Governor's methods of campaigning in furtherance of his measure occurs in a letter contributed by former Senator Saxe, which reads:

> The Governor has proclaimed that he will compel the Legislature to pass this bill or his without changing the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i," and he has repeatedly threatenedel to use his executive power to coerce the members of the Legislature through fear or favor. Without commenting upon this attitude, I wish to contend, as one who has fought in a real fight for direct primaries, that without far more radical amendment than that suggested by his Excellency, his bill should be unhesitatingly defeated.

In its pamphlet the committee says:

> The confusion appears to be in the mind of the Governor. He does not appear to be able to distinguish between expressions of opinion and statements of fact. He seems to think that dogmatic assertion can be made independent of logic or analysis.
>
> His office and his experience bespeak a hearing for his expression of opinion "that the greatest opportunity to carry on nefarious work is through the skilful manipulation of political conventions," but no volume of deliberation can obscure the recollection of the record made a few short months ago in our State. In the State conventions of the three principal parties neither Sulzer, Hedges, nor Straus was on the slate for nomination. Will Gov. Sulzer question the logic of the deduction that in the handling of conventions political organizations and political leaders are particularly sensitive to public sentiment?
>
> Equally, and for the same reasons, consideration must be accorded the Governor's expression of opinion that "seven-tenths of the people are behind the cause for direct primaries." But facts and figures have also to be considered. In November, 1912, 1,400,888 votes were voted for Governor. A few weeks before that, in their party primaries for the direct nomination of all candidates not on the State ticket, less than 350,000 Electors voted. In the inexact of mathematics, an exact science, an approximate less than 25 per cent. should not be allowed to masquerade as seven-tenths.
>
> The Democratic primary figures of 160,000 for the State reveal another feature of the Governor's bill which, if understood by the people up State, would be ground for against it. Ninety thousand of these primary votes were cast in Greater New York. Under the direct primary for State officers this vote would have selected all the Democratic candidates.
>
> "In Illinois the direct State primary has already shown results as thus indicated. Chicago is, in effect, the State. Cook County's population is one-third of Illinois's less than the Greater City's proportion of the vote of New York State.
>
> "The Truth About Direct Primaries" continues with the assertion that the election laws of New York State now provide a State-wide direct primary system for the selection of candidates for all offices not on the State ticket, and for State-wide direct primaries for the committeemen and delegates to select the candidates on the State ticket; that these laws were passed by a Democratic Legislature, pursuant to Democratic convention platforms and campaign promises; that these platforms and promises never contained anything relating to a direct primary for candidates on the State ticket.
>
> It also is asserted by the committee that it was not until April, 1913, that Gov. Sulzer made the discovery that his party, himself, and the other candidates elected last Fall were committed to any system involving the abolition of the State Convention. As against the Governor's bill itself, the committee says that its units of representation are unsatisfactory, and that none of them provided for in the rules of the party which elected Mr. Sulzer Governor; that its omission of party emblems is of questionable constitutionality and against the principles which have prevailed in the exercise of the suffrage throughout the history of the Republic. It also contends that the proposed bill hampers voting, and is thus against public policy, and that it abolishes safeguards against fake nominations which have been sustained and commended by the Court of Appeals after an experience of ten years.
>
> The statement of the committee concludes that the worst error in the bill is that it abolishes the State Convention, which has been the means of putting in office such Governors as Tilden, Cleveland, and others of equal merit, and that it falsely pretends to increase the length of time for filing independent nominations, while really reducing it by ten days.

Sulzer's Speaking Plans for Week.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Sulzer's direct primary campaign plans for the week include speeches in Rochester Wednesday night, in New Rochelle, Yonkers, and White Plains Friday, and four addresses in New York City Saturday.

VACCINATE A CHURCHFUL.

Policemen Guard Negro Congregation While Doctors Operate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Ten policemen to-night guarded the congregation of a negro Baptist church at Fifth and W Streets, Northwest, while members of the city Health service vaccinated all hands as a hasty precaution following the discovery of a case of smallpox in the church. A dozen or more frightened negroes eluded the doctors and police by scrambling out of windows, but almost 100 were vaccinated. Health officers are searching for those who escaped.

A telephone message from a policeman who had been told of the smallpox case brought as many doctors as Deputy Health Officer Power could gather in automobiles, also a patrol wagon full of policemen. While the policemen surrounded the church the doctors broke up the meeting. The announcement of their purpose sent the congregation scurrying to the door. When the congregation got over its panic the vaccination took place.

FLORAL SUFFRAGE MEETINGS

The First of Three To-day, When Daisies Will Be Cheap.

A series of floral meetings will be inaugurated by the Woman Suffrage Party this afternoon, when an automobile decorated with flowers and party flags will leave the headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 3 P. M. for a meeting to be held at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. Hundreds of bunches of daisies tied with suffrage yellow ribbon will be sold for a few cents a bunch. Mrs. Sophie Kramer will be Chairman, and well-known suffragists will make addresses. The car will make a tour of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and a woman drummer will sound the call for each meeting.

More flowers and more flags will start at the same hour from headquarters, Friday, June 13, covering the Seventeenth Assembly District, with Mrs. W. J. Morton as Chairman, and Miss Aimée Hutchinson's violin will announce the meetings at different places. The third floral trip will be on June 17, starting at the same hour, the first meeting to be held at 103d Street and Broadway, Miss A. W. Sterling, leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, as Chairman, and a Boy Scout bugler to sound the call for an audience.

AGED WOMAN DIES IN FIRE.

Ladder Rescues at Burning Tenement—Police Save Three Children.

A feeble woman of 67 was overcome by smoke and burned to death last night while trying to escape from a fire that partly destroyed the five-story tenement house at 204 East Forty-fourth Street, menacing the lives of twenty families. The fire-escapes at the front and rear became congested, and extra ladders had to be run up by the firemen to get the panic-stricken people down. Policemen carried down three children from the third floor.

The woman burned was Mrs. John McGarty, who lived on the fifth floor with her husband, who is 69. She was alone in her room when the fire started, her husband being away from home. She got as far as the third floor, but there she fell from smoke. Acting Fire Chief Martin found her body burned to a crisp lying at the head of the stairway after the fire had been put out.

The fire originated in the basement. It ate its way up the stairway and through the dumb-waiter shaft to the top floor. The tenants—men, women, and children—crowded to the fire-escapes at the front and rear of the building.

Policeman Dawson saw Walter Smith and his three children, seven and five years and three months old, on the fire escape landing at the third floor. The father could not carry all of the children down at once, and would not leave any behind. Dawson called Policemen Lunny and McNulty, and the three went up. Each brought a child down.

CENTURY PLANT IN BLOOM.

On Exhibition This Week at Central Park Conservatory.

Visitors this week at the Central Park Conservatory, at Fifth Avenue and 104th Street, will have the privilege of seeing a century plant in bloom. The plant is a native of the warmer parts of America, and, according to an old gardener's fable, blooms only once in a hundred years. The specimen at the conservatory, which was brought from Mexico four years ago when a small plant, has now reached a height of nine feet. It gave signs yesterday for the first time of having reached the blooming period. The flowers, when full blown, in tall bloom, are bell-shaped like lilies, and are of a grayish-white tint.

Mrs. Julia H. Worthington.

Mrs. Julia H. Worthington, 57 years old, daughter of the late Edward L. Hedden, Collector of the Port of New York under President Cleveland, died yesterday in her apartments at the Wyoming, 853 Seventh Avenue, after a lingering illness. She was interested in music and in charities. Mrs. Worthington was a member of the National Arts, Barnard, and Colony Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Dames of America. She belonged to the St. Cecilia Society, and was a manager of the Robin's Nest at Tarrytown and of the Music Settlement of New York. For several years she had been a patroness of the Charity Ball and of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

Obituary Notes.

MARK H. COBB, a contemporary of Horace Greeley in newspaper work, private secretary to Simon Cameron when the latter named man was Secretary of War, and for more than forty years an official of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, died in his home in that city yesterday from an illness due to old age. He was born in 1826 in Colebrook, N. H., being graduated from the district school. Mr. Cobb taught school in Red Bank, N. J., and acted as correspondent for several New York and Philadelphia papers. In 1849 he founded a newspaper in Honesdale, Penn., but afterward went to Washington, where he got a Government position. He resumed newspaper work in Philadelphia in 1870, and there was appointed cashier in the Mint, afterward becoming chief clerk. In Cleveland's second administration he was made Registrar.

JOHN B. STAUFFER, for twenty-five years chief assistant to the General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is dead at Cape May, at the age of 61 years. He was employed by the railroad for forty-four years.

ALEXANDER BACHMANN, musician, composer, and author, died in Philadelphia on Saturday at Philadelphia, at the age of 82 years. He was born in Germany and came to this country when 14 years old. He was the author of an instruction book widely used by players.

EDWARD T. EGAN, an inspector of customs and measures of vessels at Philadelphia for twenty-seven years, died in that city on Saturday.

GEORGE W. ROBERTSON, Secretary of the Eighth Ward Republican Club of Jersey City, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 530 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, of heart disease.

SISTER MARY AGNES of the Presentation Order, died on Saturday in St. Michael's Convent, 416 West Thirty-third Street. Before entering the convent five years ago she was Miss Cecelia Carroll of 457 West Thirty-fourth Street.

TIMOTHY C. MAYHER, chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Records, Brooklyn, died on Friday of heart disease, at his home, 57 Berkley Place, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old.

BERTHA R. MAYER, wife of David Mayer died on Friday at her home, 224 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, of a complication of diseases.

Mrs. ANNA MOHRE, 88 years old, died on Friday of heart disease, at her home, 1,168 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Switzerland and came to this country fifty years ago.

THOMAS B. FITZSIMMONS, a contracting truckman, died on Friday of heart disease at his home, 205 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was 76 years old.

EDWARD G. LYNCH, died on Saturday at his home, 175 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg. Mr. Lynch, who was only 4 feet tall, was with Barnum & Bailey's Circus for a number of years.

HENRY DEMAREST ANDERSON, fire insurance broker with offices at 75 Maiden Lane, died on Friday at his home, 1,050 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was 48 years old.

THOMAS McKELHY, for many years a produce merchant in Wallabout Market, died on Saturday at his home, 202 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

MORRIS J. HARTELIUS, 83 years old, a cabinet maker, died on Saturday at his home, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES S. BANKS, 63 years old, died on Saturday at his home, 415A Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, a complication of diseases. He was born in Kent, England.

HARRIETTE QUAILE, widow of George Quaile, died on Saturday at her home, 923 West Eighty-third Street. Mrs. Quaile, before marriage was Miss Harriete Bailey. A son, the Rev. George E. Quaile, is headmaster at the Salisbury School, Salisbury, Conn.

Mrs. SUSAN D. R. MACALISTER, wife of William Macalister, who is connected with the real estate firm of George R. Read & Co., of this city, died on Friday at her home in Linden Avenue, Englewood, N. J.

Ex-State Senator GEORGE W. SMITH, 64 years old, died in his home in New Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon from paralysis after several weeks' illness. He was a member of D. B. Smith's Sons, cotton duck manufacturers. His grandfather was a pioneer cotton duck manufacturer. He had represented New Hartford in the lower branch of the General Assembly and the Nineteenth District in the Senate. A son, Harry Smith of Providence, survives him.

HANNAH S. COLLIER, 70 years old, widow of C. Myles Collier, the artist, died yesterday from apoplexy. Her home was at 50 West Seventieth Street. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

CHARLES BAREND, one of the oldest manufacturers of cigars in this city, died at his home, 28 Fillmore Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in England 87 years ago. In 1836 he established a cigar factory in Manhattan.

CHARLES M. FAYE, for fifteen years managing editor of The Chicago Daily News, died yesterday in his home in Aurora, Ill. Mr. Faye had been connected with the paper for thirty-two years. Ill-health forced him to resign last December. He was born in New York City.

EUGENIC MARRIAGE TOPIC OF PULPITS

Richard Bennett Talks at West End Presbyterian Church Against Hypocrisy.

STATE LAW IS FAVORED

Dr. Grinton at Fordham Church Holds It Would Not Settle the Practical Problem.

Diverse views of eugenics were held up in two of the city's churches yesterday. In the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, a congregation which taxed the capacity of the edifice heard four addresses favoring eugenic marriages, while opposition to them was voiced by Dr. George W. Grinton, pastor of the Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church, Marion Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx.

Ex-Congressman William S. Bennet was in charge of the Presbyterian Church's popular platform meeting, at which Richard Bennett, the actor, now co-operating with the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church in a eugenic crusade; Dr. Walter Laidlaw of the Federation of Churches, and the pastor, the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, were speakers. Mr. Bennet said he was proud of the fearlessness with which the Presbyterian Church was treating the subject, which deserved the strong support of all denominations. He called attention to the fact that literature and art had their beginnings in the Church which now was called upon to do pioneer work for morality and a stronger, healthier race of men and women.

Richard Bennett told of acting the part of a minister in several plays with equanimity, but confessed to pulpit fright when he found himself facing a real congregation.

"This is a woman's age, and woman has a right to come forth and demand the supreme executive as the producer of the race," he said. "We want to do away with the hypocrisy that has been built up around conventionalities. We want to call attention to the fundamental facts of life without prudery. How many parents here in this congregation can say that they have not lied to their children? The plea of justification in concealing—that is, lying—about the truths of life is set aside daily by parents who make themselves liars before their children. We want to start with the truth in showing our children the light. Let us tear down the conspiracy of silence and be frank with ourselves. If only a bunch of single statistical formers and women there will be less need for frantic efforts to reform the marriage laws.

"We have deluded ourselves too long with the carping fallacy that young college girls make the best husbands and business men because they have had worldly experiences, and therefore have had their eyes opened. It is rank hypocrisy to talk about the necessity of a man's sowing his wild oats. Leagues are springing up all over the country, and this desired protection will be secured the quicker if a single standard of morality is adopted. Too little is known about the ravages made by disease. What we want is the establishment of a custom that will prevent the marriage of sickness with health."

Dr. Walter Laidlaw told of efforts made in Albany during the past year to promote eugenic marriages by adequate legislation. He recommended the forming of child mortality associations that would promote the preordaining of healthy children.

"The single standard of morality is essential and fundamental to the high object sought," he said. "There is a law against females loitering on the streets for immoral purposes, but nothing is said about the male. There have been three bills introduced at Albany to promote eugenic marriages. Last Winter the churches showed themselves reasonably alert in the matter. I predict success next Winter for a bill which will be introduced providing for eugenic marriages in this State."

The Rev. Dr. Keigwin said he was not yet prepared to indorse the teaching of sex hygiene in the public schools, but he believed parents who failed to instruct their children on the subject were deserving of unqualified censure.

"It is the right of children to receive good, straight warnings from their fathers or mothers," Dr. Keigwin said.

Dr. Grinton, speaking in the Fordham Methodist Church, told of meeting with much criticism because he had discussed sex questions in the pulpit fifteen years, now the subject now was thrown open through disclosures of the social evil. He said:

"The question is, Will compulsory marriage requirements affect the reform so much needed? The plan of Dean Sumner of Chicago is to require a certificate of health from all candidates for marriage. In this State, a bill is proposed to establish a similar law. We are told that Dean Sumner has performed twice the number of marriages in the cathedral since he declare for the eugenic marriage. I rejoice that the plan has met with such favor. If society will only take to it seriously and not as a Summer fad it may be of real value.

"But I do not like the plan because it discriminates in favor of the well-to-do and against the poor. No minister would marry a couple if he had the least suspicion of any physical barrier. All of us have refused to marry intoxicated persons and those whom we know to be living immorally. Marriage should not be made difficult and expensive as this is against public morality. I have long thought that the marriage license system in vogue places a premium on common law marriages among the poor. Add an additional burden and you increase the evil. This is not an academic question and cannot be worked out by the high brows, some of whom know mighty little about the real world of living people.

"There is only one way in which I would favor legislation along this line, and that is to repeal the marriage license requirement altogether, in favor of the health certificate to be taken out by both contracting parties, or add a clause to the present license relating to the health of both parties and their belief that no physical impediment stands in the way of the proposed alliance. Legislation never has and never will prevent people from becoming parents. Personally, I am not carried away by the hysteria of the fashionable preachers, but I do believe what education has done to minimize the white plague will be equally effective in reducing the deadly ravages of the black plague."

CROWDS AT PARK CONCERT.

Fine Weather Yesterday Brought Thousands to the Mall.

The crowd which attended the concert by Arnold Volpe's Orchestra in the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon was even larger than that which turned out a week ago, when the National Cuban Band opened the concert season. Every one of the 6,000 seats was taken before the hour set for the concert to begin and the pathways about the band stand were packed 100 deep. Every number of the concert was generously applauded.

Hundreds in the vast audience came armed with programmes, clipped from the newspapers, and followed the concert number by number from start to finish. The weather conditions were perfect, and the music could be heard a long distance from the stand. There were other thousands, however, who could not find space within hearing distance, and they sought sections of the Park near the Mall, where they were allowed to wander over the grass. It was one of the biggest days at the Park since the opening of the season.

TAKES DAY OFF TO WED.

Woman Mail Carrier Has First Vacation in Twenty-four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 8.—Miss Florence S. Markham, who has traveled 70,000 miles in the last twenty-four years, carrying the mail between Interlaken and Stockbridge, three miles apart, was married in Canaan, Conn., yesterday to Archibald Boyd of Becket. She telephoned to Postmaster Steve C. Burghardt last night that she would resume carrying the mail to-morrow, after her one-day vacation, the first she had taken since May 1, 1889, when, at the age of 17, she went on the Government pay roll. She said her husband would keep house.

Mrs. Boyd has a record of never having missed the train. One day last April an automobilist wrecked her carriage. She jumped out, grabbed the mailbag, shouldered it, and ran a mile to the train. When she had thrown the bag into the car she hastened back to the broken vehicle. She has encountered sndwstorms in Winter when her horse could not get through the drifts.

Since it was published that her four-year contract with the Government had been renewed from $300 to $500 a year, she has received more than 100 proposals of marriage.

TO MARRY A NEW YORKER.

Invitations Issued for Wedding of Niece of Justice Woodward.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Invitations were issued to-day by Mrs. Orator Francis Woodward for the marriage of her daughter, Eleanor, to Dr. John A. Victor of New York on June 28, the church ceremony to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride in Le Roy. Miss Woodward is a niece of Justice Woodward.

The bridesmaids will be Misses Elizabeth Woodward and Elizabeth Allen of Buffalo, Miss Margaret Van Slyck of Portland, Miss Helen Unger of East Orange, and Miss Mary Louise Victor of New York. Thomas Victor of New York will be best man.

A special train is to be run from Buffalo to carry the guests.

Miss Maida T. Wilson to Wed.

Miss Maida T. Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas Wilson, will be married to Daniel Fuller Appleton at All Angels' Church to-morrow. The Rev. Floyd Apgar Hedden, brother of the bridegroom, will officiate. Miss Wilson's attendants will be Miss Jennie Lambeth and Miss Ruth Payne, also Philip and Kenneth Ives. Frank P. Wilson, brother of the bride, will be best man, and the ushers will be Jerome Monks, David Watts, M. Clark, and Neville Wilson.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABRAHAM—June 6, 806 Jackson Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Abraham, a daughter.

BERGSTEIN—June 5, Edgemere, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Bernstein, a son.

DE BEAR—June 1, 8893 22d Av., Bensonhurst, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. De Bear, a daughter.

FARNER—June 2, 761 Martense St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Farber, a son.

FINKELSTEIN—June 5, 920 Av. St. John, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Finkelstein, a son.

FRANK—June 5, 558 West 164th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Frank, a son.

MORRIS—June 5, 510 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, a daughter.

SAMUELS—June 2, Laverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Samuels, a son.

SIEGEL—June 6, 580 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Siegel, a son.

Engaged.

ANSPACHER—KALISH.—Mrs. Caroline F. Anspacher of 246 West 120th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alphasia Anspacher, to Mr. Abram Kalish of this city. Reception Sunday, June 15, also 22d, from 3 to 6 P. M.

AUSLANDER—HORWITZ.—Marie Horwitz to Dr. M. Auslander.

BAUM—DAVIS.—Nettie Davis to Arron Baum.

BERNSTEIN—JOSEPH.—Gertrude Joseph to Benjamin Bernstein.

BLOCH—COHEN.—Lenore Cohen to Belmont Bloch.

CARDOZO—HART.—Pauline Hart to Adolph N. Cardozo.

COOPER—SCHILLER.—Miriam Schiller to Nathaniel Cooper.

DUFFIE—ATWATER.—Lulie Atwater to Archibald Duncan Duffie.

FELDMAN—WEIS.—Hannah Weis to Jacob Feldman.

FRANK—LEVY.—Lilian Levy to Lieut. Jacob Frank.

GOLDMAN—ADLER.—Frances Adler to Harold Goldman. Reception June 22 at the Waldorf from three to six. No cards.

GOLDSTEIN—HINGER.—Rose A. Singer to Hyman B. Goldstein.

HOGAN—O'HARA.—Estelle M. O'Hara to Walter L. Hogan.

ILLSON—SALOMON.—Ella Salomon to Edward Ilson.

KATZ—HERSKOWITS.—Muriel Herskowits to Dr. Henry Keller.

KELLER—SILBERBERG.—Lillian Silberberg to Dr. Henry Keller.

KLEIN—RAND.—Fannie Rand to Joseph A. Klein.

LEFF—WALDMAN.—Tillie Waldman to Max Leff.

LEHMAN—HARLEM.—Edith Harlem to Emil Lehman.

LESSER—LOWENTHAL.—Selma Lowenthal to Arthur Lesser.

LEVIN—FRANKLIN.—Fanny Franklin to Dr. Oscar L. Levin.

LEVY—MERYASH.—Blanche Meryash to Ben Levy.

LEVY—NATHAN.—Elma Nathan to Edward L. Levy.

LEWIS—TISCH.—Adele Tisch to Harry Lewis.

LIBAS—MAGNUS.—Daisy Magnus to Joseph Libas.

MAISTEL—GOLDBAUM.—Pauline Goldbaum to Louis J. Maistel.

MANSFIELD—WOLFSBRUCK.—Ruth Wolfsbruck to William H. Mansfield.

NEWMAN—KATZ.—Ida Katz to Dr. David Newman.

NICHTHAUSER—FEIGEL.—Helen Feigel to Charles Nichthauser.

POLLACK—DeVRIES.—Millie A. DeVries to Dr. Albert W. Pollack.

ROSENBERG—ERDMAN.—Regina Erdman to Charles Rosenberg.

ROSENBLATT—LOWENSTEIN.—Bertha G. Lowenstein to Samuel Rosenblatt.

ROSENSWEIG—SIEGEL.—Clara Siegel to Mitchell Rosenzweig.

ROTHMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Sadie Friedman to Henry Rothman.

SANDERSON—HUBLER.—Bessie Hubler to Frank Sanderson.

SANGER—SCHLOSSER.—Minnie Schlosser to Seymour Sanger.

SCHLESS—HORWITZ.—Adele Horwitz to Maurice J. Schless.

SHULMAN—UDELL.—Anna Udell to Nathan A. Shulman.

STEINHARDT—STEINHARDT.—Bessie Steinhardt to Mr. William Steinhardt.

TOVIM—BLOCH.—Helen Bloch to Mr. Charles Tovim.

WEIL—GREENWALD.—Beatrice Greenwald to Alexander Weil.

WEINGARTEN—WEISS.—Carolyn Weiss to Edward Weingarten.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:29|Sun sets..7:28|Moon sets..11:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:21	11:37	5:10	5:17
Governors Island	11:27	11:44	5:38	5:42
Hell Gate	1:17	1:34	7:18	7:22

Arrived—Sunday, June 8.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton, May 31.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, May 31.
SS San Guglielmo, Palermo, May 27.
SS Martha Washington, Trieste, May 24.
SS Charlois, Antwerp, May 20.
SS Tennawanda, London, May 22.
SS Berwick Law, Manchester, May 18.
SS Prins Willem I., St. Marc, June 2.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, June 5.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, June 7.
SS Excelsior, Shields, May 25.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Inagua, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

George Washington	Cherbourg	June	1
Sant' Anna	Marseilles	May	24
Lazio	Naples	May	24
Fedora	Shields	May	25
Oriflamme	Rouen	May	22
Brandenburg	Bremen	May	23
Louisiane	Las Palmas	May	27
Ancona	Palermo	May	29
Byron	Barbados	June	3
Seguranca	Tampico	June	1
Noordam	Rotterdam	May	31
Zeeland	Antwerp	May	31
Minneapolis	London	May	31
Yaguez	San Juan	June	4
San Juan	San Juan	June	4
Fruters	Puerto Barrios	June	2
Florizel	St. Johns	June	3
El Valle	Galveston	June	3
Comus	New Orleans	June	4

DUE TO-MORROW.

K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	June	3
Oscar II	Christiansand	May	31
Portuguese Prince	Trinidad	June	
Kursk	Libau	May	27
Jelling	Guantanamo	June	5
Montevideo	Cadiz	May	30
Pastores	Kingston	June	5
San Jacinto	Galveston	May	24
City of Savannah	Savannah	June	7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	June	4
Verona	Naples	May	31
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	May	29
Volturno	Rotterdam	May	29
Saratoga	Havana	June	7
Carl Schurz	Kingston	June	6
Curityba	Nipe	June	6
El Siglo	Galveston	June	5
Alamo	Key West	June	7
Apache	Jacksonville	June	8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Orange Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Victoria Luise, Hamburg	———	10:00 A.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Germania, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Santiago, Guantanamo	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Cubans, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mauretania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 8.

SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 9th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SS Kursk, Libau to New York, was 225 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 9th, 8:30 A. M. Russian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 10 A. M.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Pennsylvanian, Baltimore to New York, was off Cape Charles at 3 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS City of Everett, Tampico to New York, was 251 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 602 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Fes, Port Limon to New York, was 203 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Carolyn, San Juan to New York, was 508 miles S. at noon.

SS Byron, Buenos Aires to New York, was 180 miles S. of Ambrose at noon.

SS Ancona, Cristobal to New York, was 355 miles S. of Ambrose at 7 P. M.

SS Obidense, Port Antonio to New York, was 90 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 330 miles S. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 212 miles S. at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 257 miles S. at noon.

SS Seguranca, Tampico to New York, passed Cape Hatteras at 10:25 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, at Southampton, June 8.
SS Carmania, at Liverpool, June 8.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, June 8.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, June 8.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, June 7.
SS Finland, from Dover, June 8.

Passed.

SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Pretoria, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS Rochambeau, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Kansas, New York for Yokohama, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sanuki Maru ..... June 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ... June 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Russia ..... June 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... June 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru ..... June 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ... June 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Manuka ..... June 20

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 1 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Local rains Monday. Tuesday unsettled; moderate to brisk northeast winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Local thunder showers Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

Utah—Local thunder showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Local rains Monday and probably Tuesday.

Arkansas and Tennessee—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio and Indiana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate north and northeast winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate east winds.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate southeast winds.

Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Missouri—Fair in north, cloudy in south portion Monday and Tuesday.

Kansas—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably local rains and warmer.

TO EXTEND DRIVE TO END OF ISLAND

Architects Brunner and Olmsted Submit Their Plans to the Borough President.

URGE PURCHASE OF LAND

And Want the City to Start a Movement for a State Thoroughfare Along the Hudson.

Arnold W. Brunner and Frederick Law Olmsted, the architects, have submitted to Borough President McAneny a plan for the extension of Riverside Drive from 155th Street to Inwood Hill and beyond. Four general recommendations are made. First, it is suggested that the city acquire the additional lands and rights in land necessary for the roadway and for appropriate park strips at certain points, preferably beginning at 155th Street, and including all lands and rights west of the Drive, except the railroad right of way, and certain properties near 158th Street and Dyckman Street lent for commercial use, subject to restrictions to height of buildings.

The second recommendation is that the city negotiate with the New York Central Railroad regarding the design and cost of a street over the proposed new railroad northward from Dyckman Street. The third recommendation is that the city have plans prepared for the continuation of Riverside Drive and park through the Bronx along the line of the Hudson to the Yonkers city line, and that at the same time, in co-operation with the city of Yonkers and the State Highway Commission or some special commission created for the specific purpose by the Legislature, the city lay out a plan for an adequate thoroughfare along the Hudson's east bank in continuation of Riverside Drive to the northern part of the State.

The fourth and last recommendation is that the city construct the improvements specifically laid down by the engineers, in so far as the extension of the Drive to the northernmost tip of Manhattan Island is concerned, not all at once, but section by section, as the finances of the city and local conditions may permit.

For the purpose of discussion and convenience the plan for the continuation of the drive around Inwood Hill to the banks of the Harlem is divided into three sections: The southern section, from 155th to 165th Street, including the crossing of the 158th Street valley; the middle section, from 165th Street to a point about 3,000 feet south of Dyckman Street; and the northern section, from the last-mentioned point northward, across the Dyckman Street valley and along the western slope of Inwood Hill to the Bronx.

Two distinct plans have been prepared for this section. Plan "A," called the best plan regardless of cost, and Plan "B," involving the lowest construction cost compatible with satisfactory results. Plan "A," the more radical of the two, contemplates an extension of the existing viaduct south of 155th Street in a direct line 1,200 feet northward across the 158th Street valley, and beyond that a new roadway, west of, and independent of, Boulevard Lafayette, the present extension of the drive. It is proposed, however, to have the new drive join Boulevard Lafayette at a point near 165th Street.

Plan "B" calls for the filling-in of an embankment from 156th Street across the valley to Boulevard Lafayette, leaving an archway for 158th Street to pass through. This obviates the expensive viaduct demanded by the other plan, and it provides an opportunity to moderate the abruptness of the two bends between Trinity Cemetery and 156th Street. Details of curvature and effect on surrounding property, as well as the relative artistic and aesthetic merits of the two plans and their effect on surrounding scenery are thoroughly gone into in the report.

In conclusion, however, it is pointed out that the estimated cost of Plan A, $1,013,000, is more than balanced by the excessive land damages which would be assessed against the city in favor of injured property owners if Plan B, costing but $485,000 for construction, were used. The assessed valuation of the property affected by this plan is $941,500, but the engineers have been assured that the damages for its acquisition would be much higher. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the valley contains a grove of trees associated with the name of Audubon, and that it would be folly for the city to throw away such splendid park property by using it as a dump after acquiring it at a cost of more than $1,000,000, for the sake of saving half a million dollars in construction cost by omitting the viaduct. It is therefore suggested that Plan A be adopted, as no more expensive in the long run, and more satisfactory from both the practical and the aesthetic standpoints.

Plans for the middle section, in some ways the most beautiful, call for a 60-foot roadway, with a 20-foot sidewalk along its westerly curb, that is, immediately above the river, while, in order that the view of the river may be safe-guarded for all time, it is also recommended that the slopes lying west of the Drive toward the river be secured for park purposes. In the neighborhood of Fort Washington Park, where the Drive runs through an inland wooded pass out of sight of the river, it is likewise recommended that the city acquire the slopes to the east of it.

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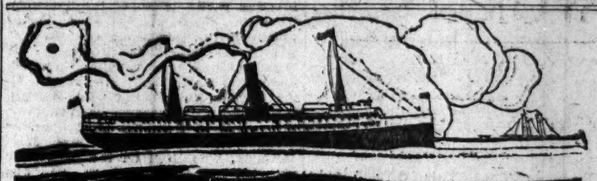
HEALTHY TO HANDLE FOOD.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 8.—Diseased persons will be barred from handling foodstuffs of any kind in Grand Forks under the terms of an order issued by the Board of Health. The regulation makes employers liable to criminal prosecution if they employ any person who is affected with either a contagious or infectious disease.

The order is based on a new State law which provides that no diseased person shall be allowed to handle foods in stores, restaurants, bakeries, or factories.



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PARTITION SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—ANNA E. HICKS, plaintiff, against FRANCIS P. EARLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. I.—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Street distant three hundred (300) feet from the westerly corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, with the said southerly line of Sixteenth Street; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to centre line of the block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues aforesaid; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Sixteenth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 124 West Sixteenth Street.

Parcel No. II.—All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twentieth Street distant three hundred and sixty-seven (367) feet three (3) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twentieth Street through the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly, and parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance along the centre of said party wall, ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street, thirty-three (33) feet; thence easterly, and parallel or nearly so with Twentieth Street, eight feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Seventh Avenue, seventy-six feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street; and thence easterly, along Twentieth Street, twenty-five feet and two and one-half (2½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less, being now known as No. 229 West Twentieth Street in said city.

Parcel No. III.—All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known on a map of the property belonging to the late William Baird, deceased, made by Le Grand Jarvis, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of March, 1821, as lot No. 93, and bounded as follows:

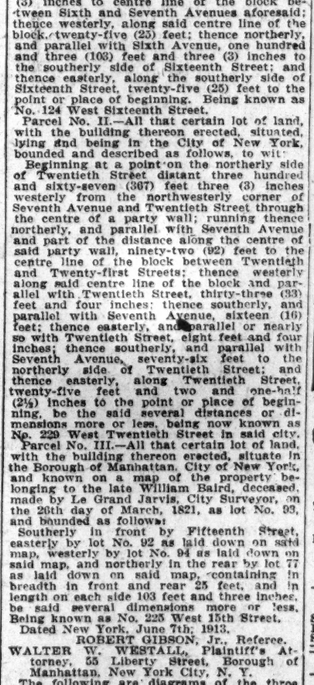
Southerly in front by Fifteenth Street, easterly by lot No. 92 as laid down on said map, westerly by lot No. 94 as laid down on said map, and northerly in the rear by lot 77 as laid down on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 103 feet and three inches, be said several dimensions more or less. Being known as No. 225 West 15th Street.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1913.

ROBERT GIBSON, Jr., Referee.

WALTER W. WESTALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following are diagrams of the three parcels of land, all situated in the Borough of Manhattan, to be sold:



Said premises above described will be sold subject to any state of facts that an accurate survey will show, and be sold several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1913.

ROBERT GIBSON, Jr., Referee.

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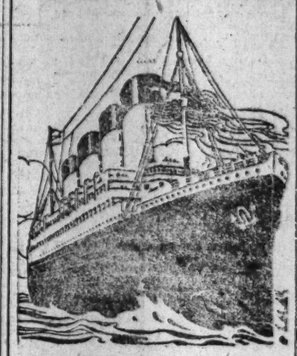

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via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

June 14 2:00 P. M. July 5
AUG. 2 AUG. 23

OTHER SAILINGS
Majestic, June 21, noon July 12 Aug. 9
Oceanic, June 28, noon July 19 Aug. 16

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic..June 12, noon | Celtic.....June 26
Adriatic.June 19, noon | Cedric.....July 3

Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
Canopic, June 12, 3 P.M.; Cretic, June 28

American Pier 62, N. R.

N. Y.-Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton
Philadelphia, Je. 13, 10 am. | St. Paul.....June 27
New York, June 20, 10 am. | Philadelphia..July 11

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minn'lls, Je. 14, 1:30 p.m. | Minnewaska..June 28
Minneh'a, Je. 21, 10:30a.m. | Minnetonka....July 5

Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A.M.

N.Y.-London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Zeeland.....June 14 | Lapland.....June 28
Finland.....June 21 | Kroonland.....July 5

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

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George Washington.....June 14
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Fast Mail Sailings.
Koenig Albert.....June 12
Brandenburg (direct)...June 18
Berlin.....June 19

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THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene.....July 5
Koenig Albert.....Aug. 2
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JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE 16th ANN. FEB. 2d.

S. S. "Rotterdam," 24,170 Tons. 64 Days. $400 up. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

PEOPLE'S CITIZENS' LINES TO ALBANY AND TROY

PEOPLE'S LINE. Fare One Way, $2.00; Round Trip, $3.50.
CITIZENS' LINE. Round Trip Tickets, limited to 5 days, $3.00. Ten-ride commutation books—one way tickets—$15.
Service de luxe. Dining Service a la carte. Music.
People's Line Str. D. Pier 32, N. R. (foot of Canal St.), daily at 6 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M., and on Saturdays and Sundays Yonkers 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie 11 P. M.
Citizens' Line Str. Iv. Pier 32, N. R., at 6 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 6:30 P. M., and every evening except Sat. and Sun., Yonkers at 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M.
New Steamer Berkshire leaves New York on odd dates. To afford public an opportunity to inspect the Berkshire, ten-cent tickets will be issued for trip from Canal St. (Pier 32) to W. 129th St.
HUDSON NAVIGATION

POLICE MORALE HURT BY LACK OF CONTROL

Curran Committee Finds This Is Due to Commissioner's Uncertain Tenure.

SUGGESTS 8-YEAR TERM

Would Raise His Salary to $10,000 a Year and Increase Pay of First-Year Men to $1,000.

The Police Commissioner's lack of control over his force is cited as one of the fundamental weaknesses of the department in the fourth section of the final report of the Curran Committee. This section, which deals with the organization and personnel of the department, was made public yesterday by Alderman Curran, Chairman of the committee.

As in the previous sections, the weight of the criticism is directed against the Police Commissioner. In this case, however, the criticism is purely abstract. The investigators find that certain conditions are bad and that it will require radical changes to eliminate the evils. The present lack of respect and control which go with the office of the Police Commissioner, it is argued, can be overcome only by giving the Commissioner a long tenure of office and by assuring him that he cannot be removed except on charges, for which he can demand a public hearing. Here are the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the committee:

Favor Eight-Year Term for Commissioner.

1. Control by State legislation over the organization and administration of the department is inimical to efficiency and discipline. The Police Department should be governed by local legislative and executive authorities. Home rule is essential.

2. We approve the present plan of having as the executive head of the department a civilian Commissioner appointed by the Mayor. We do not favor the creation of a chief of police chosen from the uniformed force.

3. Frequent changes in the Commissionership without adequate cause assigned have seriously crippled administrative efficiency. We believe present laws should be amended to accomplish the following result: The Police Commissioner should be appointed by the Mayor for a term of eight years, but should be removable at the will of the Mayor or the Governor whenever in the judgment of either the public interest so requires. Before the Commissioner is removed, however, he should be apprised of the reasons for his contemplated removal and should be given an opportunity to appear at a public hearing before the Mayor or Governor, as the case may be, to make any explanation or answer he desires and to call witnesses if he chooses. The Mayor or Governor should have the absolute power to remove the Commissioner after such public hearing. No court review of the proceedings should be allowed.

4. The present salary of the Commissioner, $7,500, should be increased to $10,000.

5. The present number of Deputy Commissioners is inadequate. They are not able to give the Commissioner sufficient supervisory assistance. The charter should be amended so as to enable local authorities to increase the number of Deputy Commissioners as occasion requires.

6. The inspection district is too large to serve as an administrative unit. The precinct is better adapted to this purpose. Inspection districts should be abolished and the number of Inspectors substantially reduced.

7. The salary paid first-year patrolmen, $800, is insufficient. They should receive $1,000 for their first year's service, with an annual increase of $100 until a maximum salary of $1,400 is reached.

How Morale of Force Is Affected.

All the different grades of office in the department, from Commissioner to matron, receive attention in the report. The office of Police Commissioner naturally comes in for the largest amount of comment. In criticism of the present system the report says:

"We believe lack of control over the force by the Commissioner to be one of the fundamental weaknesses of the department. One of the principal causes of this lack of control is his brief and uncertain tenure.

"Former Commissioners have testified before us that it takes from one to two years for a Commissioner to become familiar with the complex problems of his office. If a Commissioner is to be successful, he must know intimately the personal history and character of all his commanding officers. He must also become thoroughly familiar with the spirit and the ethical standards of the entire force.

"Under the present system the force does not respect the Commissioner. Former Commissioner McAdoo, when asked by us as to the attitude of the force toward the Commissioner, testified: 'They tolerate him; they sometimes feel sorry for him.' Former Deputy Commissioner Woods testified: 'Most of the Commissioners are birds of passage. The force gets a glimpse of them flying over and hardly has time to determine their species.'

"Inspectors, Captains, and Lieutenants feel more powerful than the Commissioner. They know that they are permanent, while he will probably be short lived. Their belief that any present Commissioner may soon be removed is one of the most serious factors in the present police problem. Their attitude toward the Commissioner makes impossible genuine discipline and effective co-operation.

"The morale and general attitude of the superior officers of the force are important elements in police administration. No Commissioner can succeed unless he is able to command their respect and secure their genuine support. If this is to be accomplished the Commissionership must be more constant in the future than it has been in the past. The Commissioner must feel secure in his position, and, what is of equal importance, the force must realize it.

"On the other hand, the Mayor's responsibility and power must be continued. Sufficient protection would be afforded a Commissioner if the law required the Mayor or Governor before removing him to apprise him of the reasons for his proposed removal, and give him an opportunity at a public hearing to make such explanation or defense as he should desire.

Should Be Divorced from Politics.

"Under the plan proposed centralization of power and responsibility in the Mayor would not be impaired. He would still possess the unrestricted power of removal, but would be compelled to assign reasons for his action. A Mayor should be willing to take the public into his confidence in so important a matter. If required to grant the Commissioner a public hearing, a Mayor would hesitate before removing him for purely personal or political reasons. This provision would also prevent a Mayor from assigning specious reasons for his action."

In support of the recommendation for an eight-year term for the Commissioner, the report says:

"It is important that the force should believe that the Commissioner will remain in office a number of years, and should also believe that he is entirely divorced from politics. If the term were made co-terminus with that of the Mayor, it would be assumed that every Mayor would appoint his own Commissioner. With the approach of each municipal campaign, much discussion throughout the force would ensue as to the probability of a change of administration. This would seriously injure efficiency and discipline. The present term of five years was undoubtedly established to avoid this periodical disturbance. That it has failed in its purpose has been due to summary removals and requested resignations.

"It has been urged that a Mayor must select his own Commissioner to carry out his policies of administration. But there can be no policy in the preservation of order, the protection of property, and the enforcement of law. The Mayor, the Commissioner, and every member of the force is sworn to enforce all laws. The Commissioner is the sole administrative head of the department, and his duties are so important and exacting that he cannot serve as a political adviser to the Mayor.

"If a newly elected Mayor desires to appoint a Police Commissioner, but can give no reason for removing the one in office, then a new Commissioner should not be appointed.

"The law should require the Mayor to hold a public hearing whenever, by a majority vote, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or the Board of Aldermen shall adopt a resolution calling for the removal of the Police Commissioner and stating reasons therefor. The final and absolute decision upon the question of the removal of the Commissioner should, however, be left with the Mayor."

A strong appeal is made in the report for an increase of salary for first-year patrolmen from $800 to $1,000 a year. Investigation shows, the report says, that the average family budget of the first-year patrolman is $1,066.12, and that $237.41 of this goes for police equipment, pension fund, benefit societies, and other police purposes.

The Curran Committee will hold its final meeting this morning at 10 o'clock, when the full report will be considered. The report, if passed, may reach the Board of Aldermen to-morrow.

WOULD OPEN POLICE RECORDS.

Bureau of Municipal Research Asks Voters to Aid in Reforms.

In a statement issued yesterday by the Bureau of Municipal Research the voters of New York City are urged to work for full publicity of police records as the most effective and most immediate way in which to secure reform in that department. "Scandals will continue, no matter who is elected," in the opinion of William H. Allen, the director of the bureau, and author of the statement, who says that voters should insist that each candidate for Mayor pledge himself to the obviously needed reforms in the Police Department.

"The Aldermanic police inquiry report will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, June 10, and will be acted upon a week later," according to the statement, "every effort known to politics, every effort known to corruption, will be used now and a week from Tuesday to confuse the voter, to mislead him, to sidetrack him upon discussion of parties and politics, and to concentrate upon the recommendation to remove the present Commissioner."

The fact that Commissioner Waldo referred charges of grafting to the very men against whom they had been brought, for investigation, is alluded to, and it is pointed out that if the records of the department were made public such procedure could never have been followed.

Under the heading "Dollars and Cents Facts" the assertion is made that $100,000,000 will be asked for the Police Department in the next four years; that $60,000,000 will surely be spent; that $200 salary increases for all first and second year men will be pressed until secured; that $10,000,000 at least will be urged for new police stations, and that $12,000,000 for pensions will be asked from taxpayers, apart from amounts contributed by policemen themselves.

"If present-day methods are continued," the statement continues, "this $12,000,000 may easily be $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, regardless of public interest, because the charter says that whatever deficit there is in the Police Pension Fund must be provided for in the budget, and the present Commissioner says it is better for the city to pension police officers of questionable record than to continue them on the payroll. From 3,000 to 5,000 more patrolmen will be asked for; 2,000 will probably be added; yet 2,000 more men with present methods will add no more protection than would an easily possible increase in the present staff's efficiency."

SIGNS CURRAN REPORT.

Esterbrook, Who Is Ill, Approves Vice Committee Findings.

H. H. Curran, Chairman of the committee of the Aldermen which investigated vice conditions in this city, and Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, visited the home of Alderman O. Grant Esterbrook at 300 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and obtained his signature to the committee's report. Illness has kept Alderman Esterbrook away from meetings of the committee.

Alderman Esterbrook's signature counts as a vote, and Chairman Curran is now certain that four of the nine members of the committee will favor the report. The three Democratic members of the committee will stand fast in their refusal to ratify the report, it is expected. The two doubtful members are Aldermen Shipley and Downing. It is considered doubtful that they will approve that part of the report which asks for Commissioner Waldo's removal.

Chairman Curran and Mr. Buckner have changed their minds about presenting their report at to-morrow's meeting of the Aldermen. The report will not be presented before the following Tuesday.

The Best

To Financiers or Company Promoters, an English manufacturing firm wishes to dispose of its U. S. A. patent rights; the article has taken the market in Great Britain by storm, and large contracts have been obtained from all the largest wholesale merchants both in Great Britain and her colonies; a small line in every household, and the demand is unlimited and can be produced to show enormous profits. All particulars obtained from the manufacturers agents, Messrs. Purefoy, Wood & Co., Ltd., Aston Lane, Aston, Birmingham, England, or from Mr. W. Birch, (of London) care of W. Bulkley, 42 East 14th Street, New York.

Beegee Company, 1133 Broadway, inserted the above Business Opportunity advertisement in The New York Times, Monday, June 2d, and wrote the following to The Times:

We were asked by this English concern "which is the best newspaper to insert an advertisement of this kind," and we recommended The New York Times as being the best through which to address financiers.

The New York Times is recognized throughout the world as the leading medium for financial advertising.

The rate for Business Opportunities is 30c. a line.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Interest in a French Bill.

Interest has been aroused by the French bill to insure State assistance to the women workers of that country about to become mothers. The bill provides that women cannot be discharged in the two months before or after the birth of a child, and allows monetary assistance to women who require it during their enforced idleness. Need of similar State or National legislation in this country was pointed out by a prominent underwear manufacturer, who said that the factory heads now did all they could afford to in such cases by employing prospective mothers as long as they felt able to work and taking them back afterward. He said such legislation would be worth many times the Government or State expense, for the reason that the mother, knowing that she would be cared for, would take sufficient time to prepare for motherhood, and would consequently bear stronger and better children.

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Georgia Peaches Coming In.

The feature of the fruit market last week was the arrival of the first carload of 1913 Georgia peaches in this city. They were of the Greensboro variety, according to The Fruit Trade Journal, and some of the best marks brought $3.50 a carrier. The bulk of the sales were made at $3.25, though some of the fruit sold as low as $2.25. The quality of the offerings was irregular, and the size only fair. The total Georgia crop for this year is estimated at 1,500 to 1,700 carloads.

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British Trade Mark Wanted.

According to reports from abroad, the British Empire Trade Mark Association is meeting with success in its endeavors to obtain a uniform trade sign for the identification of English or Colonial made goods. The association now includes in its membership a number of high officials of the various colonies, as well as members of Parliament, chambers of commerce, and several hundred of the leading manufacturers of the United Kingdom. The device proposed as the official mark is a circular band, bearing the words, "British Empire Trade Mark—British Product." A blank space is left in the centre of the circle for the insertion of the name of the part of the empire in which the goods are made. It is contended that the adoption of this mark will not only give identification to British-made goods, but will stimulate the demand for them in the home markets, where competition with merchandise of other countries is keen. It is further designed to give protection to individual marks that are frequently appropriated and registered in the export markets by unscrupulous competitors.

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Drug Prices Off Slightly.

A slightly weaker tone developed in the local drug market last week. Opium, in jobbing lots, declined to $6.30 a pound. American calomel was lower, at 80 cents, and corrosive sublimate dropped to 72 cents. Other declines were shown in mastic gum, at 58 cents a pound, and in glycerine, C. P., in bulk, at 19¾ cents a pound. Lemon oil continued its upward course, and at the close was held at $3.85 a pound. Shellac, D. C., and tragacanth gums were also higher, at 28 cents and $1.25 a pound, respectively.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Kitchen Utensils Not Machine Tools —B. & O. Overruled.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that kitchen utensils of various kinds imported by the Stone & Downer Company at Boston, are not "machine tools" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909.

C. D. Stone & Co. imported at Chicago tapers with sulphur ends for lighting. Duty was assessed at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 436, act of 1909, as tapers. The contention was that duty should have been assessed at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 480, which provides for manufactured articles not specifically enumerated in the law. The board held the articles properly assessed and overruled the protest.

The board took adverse action on a protest by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company regarding the classification under the present law of varicolored candles. They were assessed by the collector at Baltimore at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "toys," and were protested as dutiable at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 480, as unenumerated manufactured articles.

Semon Bache & Company were overruled in a contention relating to common window glass of various colors.

PHILIPPINE SOCIETY DINNER.

Taft, Wright, Bishop Brent, and Others to Talk on the Islands.

Ex-President Taft, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Manuel L. Quezon, Delegate to Congress from the Philippines; Bishop Charles H. Brent, who has just returned from the Philippine Islands, and Martin Egan of The Manilla Times, will discuss Philippine problems at the first annual dinner of the Philippine Society, to be held to-morrow night at the Hotel Plaza.

Among those who are expected to be present are Secretary of War Garrison, Gen. Frank McIntyre, Horace M. Towner, Justices Gerard and Philbin, Norman Hapgood, Melville E. Stone, W. Morgan Shuster, Joseph H. Choate, and John Barrett.

BEST AUTO ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

How to Avoid Troubles Between Wilmington and Baltimore— Fuel Laboratory Suggested.

In motoring from Wilmington and points above Baltimore and Washington, automobilists will find it necessary to follow the regular route by way of Newark, Elkton, Havre de Grace, and Belair to Baltimore. The touring department of the Automobile Club of America reports that unsatisfactory conditions along this route may be avoided by making the run from Wilmington to Baltimore by way of Kirkwood, Middletown, Fredericktown, and Chestertown to Tolchester Beach, taking the steamer from this place to Baltimore. The regular summer schedule is now in effect between these points. Boats leave Baltimore on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 8:30 A. M. and 2 and 6:30 P. M. On the same days the boats leave Tolchester at 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. On Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays boats leave Baltimore at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Tolchester at 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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An attractive touring trip for motorists who are in the locality of Albany is that which leads through the picturesque towns of Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, and Cooperstown. These towns, in the heart of a section of New York State surrounded by historical associations, have many scenic attractions as well. On the road from Sharon to Richfield there is a fine view of lakes and valleys, backed by the mountains of Vermont and the Adirondacks in the distance. There are good accommodations for the motorist in this region.

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According to a recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the toll gates on the road between Syracuse and Fayetteville will be abolished, and the road thrown open for improvement by the State. The decision resulted from a suit brought by Supervisor William C. Hunt of Manlius against the Fayetteville & Syracuse Railroad and Turnpike Company. It is expected that the company will appeal, but should the present decision be sustained one of the few remaining toll roads in the State will lose this quaint, annoying feature.

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The Fuel Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers has recommended that an appropriation of $20,000 to install a laboratory, equip it properly, employ a trained expert and maintain the laboratory for a year should be made. The committee making the report was composed of E. E. Sweet, C. E. Grimes, and N. B. Pope. The fuel investigation was authorized by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and the cost will be borne by the manufacturers. It is proposed to use the laboratory to test all new appliances intended to make use of the heavier fuels which the shortage and rising price of gasoline have made essential. The committee recommended that the laboratory be established either in Detroit or Indianapolis.

SUMMER WORK FOR BABIES.

Welfare Association Plans a Campaign of Education.

Announcement of plans for the "Summer campaign of infant salvation" is made to-day in a bulletin of the Babies' Welfare Association. The bulletin points out that the beginning of June marks the first anniversary of the federation of thirty societies in baby welfare work, and that the number in the federation has now been increased to eighty, working through a central clearing house maintained by the association at the Board of Health.

The campaign this season will include active advertising work and systematic educational propaganda among mothers with a view to keeping tenements clean. Another feature of the campaign will be emphasis on the fight to prevent deaths in the first month of infant life due to prenatal conditions.

During the first four months of the year the infant mortality rate among babies under one year of age barely held its own as compared with last year, but during the month of May an improvement began. Up to June 1 there had been this year from all causes in this city a total of 5,852 deaths of babies under one year of age, a decrease of fifty-nine, as compared with the same under one year of age, a decrease of Manhattan Borough, however, has been much more marked. In that borough there has been up to the present time 108 fewer deaths than last year.

RAILWAY VACATES ASHOKAN

Ulster & Delaware Now Runs Along Edge of Reservoir.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 8.—Thirteen miles of railroad track within the Ashokan Reservoir zone were abandoned today by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, which simultaneously began using its substituted new line along the edge of the reservoir. At the same time six stations were abandoned—West Hurley, Olive Branch, Browns Station, Brodheads Bridge, Shokan, and Boiceville—to take the place of which two newly established stations were placed in commission, Woodstock Station and Ashokan.

All residents now have moved from within the reservoir zone. Only the engineers, contractors, and workmen remain.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions on the Curb market for the week ended Saturday, June 7, 1913, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50..	Am. Writ. P.	1½	1½	1½	— ½
2,552..	Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	16½	17¼	— 2¼
30,100..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22	19½	20⅝	— 1
275..	Em'son-Brant.	25	23	25	— 1
210..	Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs	9	8¼	8¼	— 1½
25..	Marconi of Am., new	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3,500..	*Mays Oil	16	14	15	— 2
485..	Stand. Oil, N.J.	367	348	352	—17
45..	Tob. Prod.	187½	100	100	..
3,400..	Tob. Prod. pf.	87	75	82	— 1
22,500..	United Cigar Stores, w. i.	92⅝	82½	83⅞	— 7⅝
415..	United Cigar St. pf., w. i.	110	110	110	— 1
1,060..	U. S. Light & Heat, new	9	7½	7⅜	— 1½
10..	U. S. Light & Heat pf., new	63	63	63	..
520..	Willys Overl'd	60	50	52	—11

RAILROAD.

9,000..	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ¼

MINING.

3,900..	Alaska G. M.	11¼	9⅝	10	— 1⅝
1,500..	*Beaver Con.	35	34	35	..
600..	Bessie G. D.	17	17	17	..
16,350..	*Big Four	56	52	54	— 3
3,800..	Braden Cop.	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
3,310..	Brit. Col. Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
450..	Buffalo M.	2⅜	2 3-16	2⅛	..
18,400..	Can. G. S.	23	22	22	— 2
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	6	+ ⅛
300..	Con. Aris. G.	5 5-16	5-16	5-16	— 1-16
1,200..	Davis-D. Cop.	2¼	2	2	—9-16
17,300..	*Ely Consol.	7	6	7	+ 1⅛
200..	1st Nat. Cop.	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4,000..	Giroux Min.	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5,100..	Greene-C. n.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
5,200..	*G. C. M. & S.	6	5⅛	5⅛	— 1
200..	*Halifax Ton.	98	98	98	+ 3
9,200..	*Jumbo Ext.	24	22	22	— 1
2,600..	Kerr Lake.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	—4-16
6,700..	La Rose Com.	2⅝	2 3-16	2 3-16	—⅜
2,250..	Mason Val., n.	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
5,350..	McK.-Darragh.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1⅝	— ⅛
200..	M. Co. of Am.	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16	— ⅛
9,820..	*Nevada Hills	1 1-16	87	88	—17
600..	*New Utah B.	64	63	63	— 4
2,900..	Nip. Mines	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
50..	N. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2,550..	Ohio Copper.	1 1-16	Con. ⅞	11-16	—1-16
1,200..	Pac. Smeltera.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
800..	P. S. & R., w. i.	2	2	2	..
1,000..	S. U. M. & M.	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
10,600..	Stewart Min.	1 13-16	1 7-16	1⅝	— ¼
48,100..	*Ton. Mergn.	77	61	62	—10
1,350..	Ton. Ext.	2 5-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	— ⅛
1,200..	T. M. of Nev.	5¼	4 15-16	5	..
3,900..	Tuol. Copper.	2 5-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	— ⅛
10,720..	West End Con.	1¼	1	1	—3-16
12,800..	*West E. ex.	9	7	8	— 1
9,000..	*Wet. Sil. M.	13	9	11	+ 1
2,500..	Yukon Gold.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$15,000..	B. Copper 6s.	140	140	140	..
22,000..	Bklyn. R. T. 5% notes	95½	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅝
14,000..	Chicago Elev. new 5s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	— ⅛
1,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	95 9-16	95 9-16	95 9-16	—3-16
3,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1963	95 13-16	95¼	95 13-16	+ ⅜
$6,000..	W. Pac. 5s	75½	75	75	— 3½

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the last week, together with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	Bank of Baltimore	185	185	185
50..	Baltimore Brick	1½	1½	1½
10..	Con. Power pf.	109	109	109
65..	Consol. Coal	95½	95	95
105..	Citizens' Bank	43	43	43
50..	Farm. & M. Bank.	48	48	48
35..	Fidelity & Deposit.	148½	147½	147½
1,945..	Hous. Oil com. t. c.	13	14½	14½
5..	Mercantile Trust	161¼	161¼	161¼
40..	Mer. & Mech. Bank.	34	33⅜	33⅜
30..	Maryland Casualty.	99¾	99½	99½
185..	Penn. Wat. & Pow.	60	58	58
20..	Union Trust	62	62	62
5..	U. S. Fidelity.	194	194	194
2,820..	United Railways	26½	25½	25½

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co., Sioux City, Iowa; F. C. Pierson, furn. goods, waists, and mfg. dept.; 51 Leonard St.

Carleton D. G. Co., (division,) Carleton-Ferguson D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Clinton, umbrellas and neckwear; 56 Worth St.; Great Northern.

Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Hill, mdse. manager; A. L. Hill, domestics, linens, and flannels; H. Volck, cloaks and suits; C. Davis, shoes; 214 Church St.

King's Palace, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Kinder, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, furs, and suits; 79 Fifth Av.; York.

Marks Ribbon Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Marks, ladies' silk hosiery and ribbons; Martinique.

Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; E. J. Pendergast, silks and velvets; 31 Union Square; Hermitage.

Federman, M. J., Zanesville, Ohio, skirts and serge coats, (jobs;) 15 E. 26th St.

Federman & Levy, Lima, Ohio; C. D. Levy, skirts and serge coats, (jobs;) 15 E. 26th St.

Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. H. Bernard, domestics, flannels, and white goods; 20 E. 46th St.; Collingwood.

Keyer, C., Cincinnati, Ohio; umbrella cloths; Herald Square.

Strat & Myerson, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Myerson and B. L. Strat, piece goods; Pierrepont.

Gross, L., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Gross, piece goods; Pierrepont.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Kahn, laces and muslins; 72 Leonard.

Putnam-Merrill Co., Boston, Mass.; G. P. Putnam, piece goods; 31 Union Square.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. P. Ford, sporting goods; 214 Church.

Sisson Bros.-Welden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss K. Henry, upholstery goods and china; Imperial.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; A. A. Dieterle, linens; 72 Leonard.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss B. Lavine, dresses; 120 W. 23d.

Roberts, J. A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. J. Haslett, hosiery and furn. goods; Breslin.

Hannah & Hagadorn Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Krazeise, hosiery and underwear; 4 Washington Place.

Traxler, L., Co., Dayton, Ohio; B. L. Bobbs, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; S. G. Harwood, toys; 13 East 22d; Latham.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Schults, flannels; F. W. Simpson, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth.

King-Brinsmade Merc. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Crandall, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.

Stronge & Warner Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. Hirshberg, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.

Carley's, Des Moines, Iowa; W. M. Carley, ladies' ready to wear; 15 East 26th.

Head & McMahon, Athens, Ga.; H. V. Head, furn. goods and bothing; Longacre.

Ensel & Vinson Co., Savannah, Ga.; M. Ensel, ladies' ready to wear; Longacre.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, cloaks, waists, laces, and millinery; 120 West 27th; Prince George.

Brunschwig, F., & Co., El Paso, Texas; M. Coblentz, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.

Keet & Rountree D. G. Co., Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, domestics and flannels; J. L. Rice, furn. goods and hosiery; 43 Leonard.

Starr, A. E., Co., Zanesville, Ohio; I. H. Birnbaum, cloaks and suits; 200 5th Av.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, furs, and waists; 71 West 23d.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. K. Lockhart, ladies' silk dresses, (jobs;) S. Sincoff, waists, (jobs;) 4 Washington Place.

Silverman & Silverman, Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Katz, laces and emb'd dresses; 43 West 27th.

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DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED

for Private Homes

A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR

and Public Place

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Salesman, with good following, will be open for good, medium-priced line July 1. H 142 Times.

LIFSCHITZ RESTAURANT.
STRICTLY KOSHER.
144 5TH AVE., COR. 19TH ST.

CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES for immediate shipment, to close out at a price. Greenberg & Picker, 512 Broadway.

JOBBER will look at ladies' and misses' coats and suits all week. 889 Broadway, Brooklyn.

JOB OF LINEN DRESSES on hand; also in wedding dresses. Leichter Bros., 13 East 8th St.

Cash for jobs children's, ladies' serge dresses, caracul plush coats. P 72 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

The Stock and Fixtures of

J. L. KESNER CO. DEPT. STORE.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction the merchandise and fixtures, this day, Monday, June 9th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and continuing each day thereafter until concluded, on the premises, SIXTH AVENUE, between 22d and 23d Streets, New York. By order of Leo A. Price and Abraham E. Gilbert, Receivers. Rosenberg & Levis, Attys., 170 Broadway.

Following Departments will be sold to-day:

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
CLOAKS & SUITS,
FURS & WAISTS,
MILLINERY,
TRUNKS & BAGS,
BOYS' & MEN'S CLOTHING & HATS,
SHOES.

VORZIMER & SYLVIA, Auctioneers, sell imported cigars, evenings; 1,340 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ASTOR HOUSE

"The Downtown Hotel"

Broadway, Barclay and Vesey Sts., N. Y. C.

SALE BY AUCTION

Beginning To-morrow (Tues.) at 10:30 A. M.

By order of A. H. THURSTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The ENTIRE FURNITURE and COMPLETE EQUIPMENT

of 250 Rooms, comprising

Bedroom, Parlor and Wicker Furniture; Upright Piano; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, &c.; OIL PAINTINGS by well known artists; Office Furniture and Equipment; Large Herring Safe with 21 Safe Deposit Boxes; Restaurant Fixtures, Dining Furniture and complete Equipment, Linens; Box Springs, Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows; Silverware; Cutlery, Dishes, and Glassware; Bar, Back Bar, Lunch Counters, Cigar Counters, and Show Cases; Writing Desks and Chairs; Kitchen and Bakery Equipments complete; Refrigerating Plant complete; Refrigerators; Laundry Equipment complete; Ice Cream Machine, with 3 h. p. Motor; Electric Fans, Chandeliers, Sweepers and Vacuum Cleaners; 6 Billiard and Pool Tables, complete Equipment, with Ivory Balls. CARPETS—Hall (about 2,000 yards), Bedroom (about 7,000 yards) and Fine Parlor Carpets; Linoleum Runners, and Mats, Curtain and Window Shades, and Fine CHINESE CANOPY BRIDAL BED, inlaid with Ivories.

EXHIBITION TO-DAY (Mon.) 10 A. M. To 4 P. M. Catalogue on Premises.

N. B.—Ample Deposits required from all purchasers. DELIVERY of first 4 days' sale will be made Saturday, June 14th, and sale resumed Monday, June 16th.

Augustus W. Clarke, Auctioneer,
5 West 44th St. Telephone, 4029—Bryant.

THOMPSON CRAMP & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods

315-317 CHURCH STREET.

Unusual Clearance Sale

WASH GOODS, WHITE GOODS & DOMESTICS.

JUNE 10, 11, 12 and 13th

Your Opportunity to Secure Wash Goods

FOR JUNE SALE AT JOB PRICES

¶ We shall hold a Clearance Sale of Wash Fabrics Commencing Tomorrow Morning, Tuesday, at which sale we shall offer many lines of this season's most wanted Fabrics, which will be closed out at this time.

¶ We have in addition succeeded in cleaning up from the manufacturers many desirable lines of goods which we shall offer at considerably below market prices.

¶ These lots, with our own lines, will make it possible for buyers to get what they need at this time in desirable merchandise at attractive prices.

¶ Special Seasonable Offerings will also be made in several other departments.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT :: :: :: NEW YORK

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EINSON, 813 Broadway, New York.
Show cards, signs, price tickets, mechanical devices.

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CHARLES SHONGOOD, 539-541 BROADWAY
18 A. BUYER OF LARGE PLANTS OF MACHINERY OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

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Greenwald & Co., 15-17 Mercer. Tel. Spring 9093. ADVANCES MADE ON MDSE.

D. HARTMANN, 8 Greene St. Tel. 4299 Spring. Liberal advances on all kinds of merchandise.

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O. C. CHAMPION MFG. CO., Expert awning construction. 211 East 33d St.

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MILLS, FACTORIES AND SELLING AGENTS—FINANCED.
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BLOUSES, WAISTS AND DRESSES.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
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Big Jobs in Waists & Dresses.

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AMERICAN RUG & CARPET CO.
House of Bargains, 195-197 Canal St.

CEDAR CHESTS.
THE GOULD MERSEREAU CO.,
43 TO 56 W. 36TH ST., N. Y.

CHIFFON & LACE WAIST SPECIALIST.
NEWEST NOVELTIES.
I. Lefkowitz, 22 West 21st St., N. Y.

CHIFFONS, VEILINGS, AND NETTINGS.
Oppenheim, Stern & Hacker, 4 W. 16th St. Write for goods on approval or samples.

Retain—O Hats—Patented.
For all occasions. No pins necessary.
Big money for VEILING TRADE.
REQUEST SAMPLES. J. Rostenberg, 656 B'way.

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HUROWITZ & CO.,
12 EAST 33rd ST.

Kirsham Bros., 36 W. 25th St.—Full line Moire Bengaline Coats for im. delivery.

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Maturing in 10 to 25 Years
To Yield 5% to 5¼%

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Sound 6% Bond
Tax Exempt in N. Y. State
To Yield Full 6%

Amply secured—an opportunity for holders of good bonds yielding 5% to secure a 20% larger income without speculative risk or disappointment.

$100 difference in income upon each $1,000 bond in ten years is worth consideration.

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Suitable For Savings

When investing your savings, make strong security the element of supreme importance. Invest in high grade bonds having a first lien upon properties which have stood the test of years. This will give you a feeling of confidence as to the prompt payment of your interest on the first day of every semi-annual coupon date. If you would like to know about bonds of high grade quality paying 5% interest, ask us to send you

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"Diversified Investments."

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
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Convertible Bonds

Our circular describing railroad convertible bonds is timely reading now, as many of these issues appear cheap and attractive at current quotations.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Liquidation from abroad followed by much local selling put the market under such pressure last week that the general level of prices declined to the lowest point recorded since the early part of 1908, when the market was recovering from the panic of the previous Fall. There was no doubt of the urgency of much of the selling, though its effect upon prices was undoubtedly increased by active bear operations. Much of the selling for home account was the sort of liquidation which is forced by a decline in prices irrespective of any views which the holders of stocks entertain regarding the value of their property or the probable future of business. It was the sort of selling which resulted from exhausted margin accounts. The selling by Europe was prompted in very large measure by the necessity of underwriters, who in many instances were forced to dispose of seasoned securities to take care of obligations which they had assumed in respect to new security issues which the public had been refusing to take. The foreign markets had become very much overcrowded with such issues, and the unexpected announcement a week ago last Saturday, when our market was not in session, that the Prussian and Imperial German Governments were placing bond and note issues to a total of $75,000,000 put a further tax on the security market which promptly led to heavy selling of the international stocks by Berlin. The selling movement was not confined to that centre, but extended to others on the Continent and to London, and when our own market opened last Monday it was called upon to meet a heavy inrush of stocks from abroad. There was present no such demand as would enable the market to absorb these foreign holdings without price losses, and the selling by Europe was only accomplished by pressing stocks on an unwilling market at heavy declines in qoutations. The market had previously been weak, and even the short covering which went on on a large scale had little effect in upholding prices against the heavy selling. A lull in the selling on Tuesday, despite which further losses occurred, was followed the next day by heavy selling of speculatively held stocks, on which renewed margins had been demanded. There was a fair share of investment buying on that day, but still prices moved downward, and it was not until Friday, for the first time in nearly two weeks, that the closing average of quotations showed a net gain for the day.

Only by slow process can the great mass of new securities, which has weighed down the market for older issues, be absorbed, but the process is already under way. By force of necessity, if not from deliberate choice, those who are now coming to the money market are practically limiting their demands to absolute necessities. Applications for capital for new uses must, it would appear, wait until existing securities, as yet undigested but not indigestable, have been taken off of the market by the slow process of investment. Only with great caution are those with funds to invest placing them at the disposition of the market. Time money in all its forms is even firmer than a bare consideration of the quoted rates indicates, and on the other hand money for day to day use, call funds in the New York market, is becoming more and more abundant. The significance of that is plain. The banks and other lenders are conserving their resources and avoiding long time commitments, which might lessen their ability to meet requirements which may arise in the future. The fact that lenders are following such a policy offers the simplest explanation of the high rate which the State of New York had to pay last week on the $27,000,000 of eight months' notes, for which bids were received on Thursday. There was no question of credit, but merely of indisposition on the part of financial institutions to tie up their funds even for eight months. This sort of attitude on the part of the banks involves a certain amount of hardship which is outweighed, however, by the fact that the surest way of avoiding such a money strain as many have feared at a later period of the year is to prepare for it well in advance. It is further outweighed by the consideration that the present condition of the money market is forcing readjustments which are needed to put the general business and financial situation in a position to go forward vigorously again so soon as existing uncertainties are sufficiently resolved to warrant renewed expansion.

Many bought stocks last week, though it was plain that there was no such aggressive buying as might have been expected at a time when stocks as a whole were selling at the lowest prices in five years. The yields on standard securities viewed of themselves are in many cases highly attractive. It cannot reasonably be expected that seasoned stocks with ample margin of earnings above their dividends will continue to show yields as high as those which can now be obtained. One reason why this fact has not compelled much more general and much more aggressive buying is that the belief has been widespread that something in the nature of an upheaval would be the almost inevitable result of the conditions through which business and finance are now passing. Since the early part of January, when the high prices of the year to date were recorded, the general level of quotations has fallen over thirteen points. That actually is a very heavy decline and relatively it seems even greater when considered in connection with the fact that it has sufficed to carry the market under the lowest point of each of the last four years. Had this decline occurred within a very brief period instead of being spread out over several months it would doubtless be accepted as the very upheaval for which so many people have been looking, and so accepted would have led very heavy buying of stocks. For there are many with funds accumulating on their hands who are waiting for the opportunity which they have felt safe in counting on. Upheavals of the kind for which so many have been looking come ordinarily when least expected by the majority of people. It is, therefore, very well worth while for the investor to consider whether or not he regards the investment stocks of his choice as yielding even at present figures a safe return upon his capital. The upheaval which many expect may not come. Mr. Schiff upon his return from abroad last week said that it seemed altogether probable that with the speedy enactment of a prudent tariff law and of a sound currency law any serious revulsion would be avoided.

On this score it is interesting to note that advices from Washington indicate that chances have improved for the passage of a currency reform law at the present session. Meanwhile preparation is going on among the banks to fortify their reserves and to increase the liquidity of their loans. The liquidation in the stock market last week was a helpful influence in that direction. Abroad preparation is clearly under way for the money market needs of the half-yearly settlements at the end of this month, and by preparing thus long in advance the needs of that time may be met with relatively little inconvenience. Trade reaction not only here but abroad woul have to proceed much more rapidly than it is doing at present to bring the money markets of the world to a condition of real ease within any brief period, and therefore continued firmness in money is to be expected, but severe strains may be avoided thanks to the widespread disposition to prepare for the needs of the future.

The stock market has been reacting much longer than trade has been receding, and it is to be expected that the change for the better in the security markets will come before any signs are afforded of renewed expansion in trade. Indeed, acting under the general principles governing the security markets, stock and bond prices may improve even before the limit of trade reaction has been reached. This is a further consideration which investors should bear in mind.

Here and there in the general movement of prices last week were reflected special influences in addition to the general factors which carried prices downward. Such was the case with the heavy fall in the tobacco shares, which broke under the news of the proposal by the Attorney General that a graduated tax should be laid upon the large manufacturers of tobacco for the purpose of lessening the advantage which they now enjoy over their smaller competitors. It would hardly seem necessary to argue the viciousness of such a proposal with a Democratic Administration. Yet it was said that the Attorney General had the approval of his chief for his proposed graduated tobacco tax, and the proposal was formaliy introduced in the Senate during the course of the week. This incident served as an unpleasant reminder of the political attitude toward business whenever it is conducted in a sufficiently large way, it might almost be said in a sufficiently efficient way, to attract the makers of laws and the administrators of them. The proposal is bad economics and bad law, and that ought to be sufficient to insure its defeat, but the financial community was not sure enough of its being defeated to dismiss the matter from its mind. Some of the other news of the week, including some of the crop advices, was not altogether satisfactory. The Government report on the condition of the cotton crop did not come up to expectations, and reports of deterioration in the condition of the grain fields, though these reports were doubtless exaggerated, somewhat lessened the previous excellent prospects for those crops. Under the circumstances the question which was most often asked last week among would-be buyers of stocks was whether the uncertainties and restraints of the existing situation and outlook had been sufficiently discounted by the fall in the price of securities. Some investors will answer that question in the affirmative before others will feel inclined to do so. That some were already doing so was one of the distinct impressions left by the record of last week's operations on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON IS MORE HOPEFUL.

Investors Are Ready to Buy Stocks at Bargain Prices.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 8.—The city has passed through a very agitated and anxious week. The situation is practically without precedent, judged by ordinary standards. Little seems amiss in the situation. There is no pressure for money in Lombard Street, where the discount business has proceeded along the usual lines. The event of the week was the failure of a firm of dealers in foreign railway stocks and some $4,000,000 worth of shares became homeless. The event proved a blessing in disguise, for a syndicate was promptly formed and took over the stocks; and so great proved the absorbing power of the public at the reduced quotations that within forty-eight hours a large proportion of the syndicate's holdings had been sucessfully marketed. This proves that the public is not in the least overloaded and is prepared to buy stocks at a bargain.

The appearance of investors gave a fillip to the markets, and the end of the week saw a recovery of prices after a prolonged slump. The outlook is regarded as favorable, for the underlying conditions of the markets are sound, and they are free from inflation.

STAGNATION IN PARIS.

Operators See Little Chance of Better Business for the Present.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 8.—Irregularity and dullness prevailed in the Bourse last week, in sympathy with Berlin, London, and New York. Conditions were somewhat better on Friday in consequence of Wall Street's lead. Rios improved, bringing about a better feeling all around.

Operators, however, have little hope of a good rally this week, although there is a pretty general belief that prices have reached the bottom. Investors still hold aloof, and, while the selling pressure of the last few days appears to have been checked, business remains at a low ebb.

DISCOURAGEMENT IN BERLIN.

Wall Street Bearishness and Dear Money Factors of Depression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Boerse starts a new week pessimistically and in a very uncertain situation. Wall Street's bearishness was the chief depressive factor of last week, but the continued abnormal dearness of money discouraged industry, commerce, and speculation alike.

Canadian Pacific was especially weak, after allegations of proposed capital increases, decreased receipts, and in consequence of the growing tendency to keep German money at home instead of investing in foreign or international securities. Mining and electric securities also suffered considerable losses. Reports of steel activities and pig-iron production were favorable, but failed to affect the Boerse favorably. The shattering of a faint hope of a decrease in the Bank of England's rate also made the situation worse.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Total reserve decreased	£485,000
Notes reserved decreased	582,000
Notes in circulation increased	370,000
Public deposits decreased	187,000
Other deposits decreased	971,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	702,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£37,600,597	£40,685,454	£38,803,400
Reserve	27,411,000	30,051,064	28,966,730
Notes res.	25,905,000	28,598,110	27,929,145
Res. to liab.	52¼%	48⅝%	52⅝%
Circulation	28,639,000	29,084,390	28,286,670
Pub. dep.	13,674,000	21,710,115	13,914,151
Other dep.	38,744,000	40,314,228	41,192,064
Gov. securr.	12,802,275	14,155,013	14,971,344
Other secur.	29,987,000	35,632,328	28,890,450

The more important items in the Bank of England statement at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Securities.	Other
1913	£37,600,597	£27,411,000	£29,987,000	
1912	40,685,454	30,051,064	35,632,328	
1911	38,803,400	28,966,730	28,890,450	
1910	41,497,528	31,940,878	31,130,895	
1909	37,302,832	26,163,562	33,471,411	
1908	38,168,203	27,486,488	29,900,045	
1907	34,774,887	24,181,047	30,094,134	

Ratio of Bank of England's reserve at this date in a number of years:

Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1913 52¼	1907	48⅞
1912 48⅝	1906	43¼
1911 52⅛	1905	50⅜
1910 51⅛	1904	50½
1909 45⅝	1903	49⅝
1908 50⅜	1902	50

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Marks.
Gold on hand decreased	23,581,000
Gold and silver decreased	66,097,000
Notes in circulation increased	134,229,000
Treasury bills increased	12,705,000
Deposits decreased	95,765,000
Loans increased	37,991,000
Discounts increased	59,809,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver:		
1,294,889,000	1,250,780,000	1,177,860,000
Loans and discounts:		
1,260,020,000	1,160,440,000	1,029,980,000
Circulation:		
1,912,667,000	1,656,680,000	1,537,700,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,140,260,000 marks; in 1909, 1,063,120,000; in 1908, 1,005,080,000; in 1907, 953,140,000.

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	11,258,000
Silver holdings increased	2,915,000
Notes in circulation increased	142,350,000
General deposits decreased	154,475,000
Bills discounted decreased	161,600,000
Treasury deposits decreased	57,900,000
Advances decreased	34,125,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold ... 3,312,699,000	3,242,075,000	3,212,000,000
Silver ... 619,393,000	817,200,000	857,125,000
Circ'n ... 5,655,570,000	5,251,478,665	5,105,090,990
Gen.dep. 672,563,000	577,347,490	626,154,558
Bills dis. 1,482,228,000	1,106,856,029	1,035,116,006
Tr. dep. 255,750,000	250,928,434	167,495,704
Advances 670,939,000	631,012,878	633,100,434

The most important items in the Bank of France's return at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,895,325,000	887,125,000	5,102,199,070
1909	3,683,000,000	889,575,000	5,188,264,595
1908	3,077,942,414	914,630,497	4,919,555,325
1907	2,945,826,820	1,064,458,846	4,626,654,385

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
75	100	Amer. Coal	85	Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel. pf.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
115	130	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130	July 23
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. pf.	*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
20	40	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33	Nov. 12
..	..	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5	May 13
90	..	Detroit & M. pf.	105	Feb. 10
..	..	Federal Sugar	*67	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*93	July 16
..	..	Granby Consol.	74¾	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85	Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	Oct.	Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½	Sep. 22
..	..	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf.	103	Mar. 26
..	90	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 2d pf.	85	Sep. 16
..	19	New York Dock	18	Dec. 9
25	40½	N. Y. Dock pf.	32	Dec. 20
..	..	N. Y., L. & W.	121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92	June 21
200	..	Phelps, D. & Co. pf.	215½	Aug. 15
100	115	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	163½	July 19
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	103	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES.

At New York the range of prices of the leading staple articles during the past week was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close June 6.	Close May 29.
Cotton, spot	12.10	11.70	12.10	11.80
Coffee, Rio 7	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
Sugar, cent	3.33	3.30-33	3.30-33	3.30-33
Sugar, gran	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20

Metal prices at New York were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close June 6.	Close May 29.
Copper, spot	15.12½	14.50	14.50	15.25
Tin, spot	46.75	45.50	46.12½	47.30
Lead	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

At London the range of metal prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close June 6.	Close May 29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	68 0 0	65 12 6	66 5 0	68 5 0
Copper, fut.	67 17 6	65 7 6	66 2 6	68 1 3
Tin, spot	216 15 0	208 5 0	210 5 0	215 10 0
Tin, future	213 0 0	207 0 0	209 0 0	212 10 0
Lead	19 17 6	19 10 0	19 17 6	19 17 6
Spelter	22 17 6	22 17 6	22 17 6	23 0 0
Iron, C. W.	58 9	58 0	58 0	57 0 0

The Problem of Investment

The investment of surplus funds is always an individual problem.

What character of security it will prove wisest for an investor to buy depends on the circumstances in which that investor is situated.

Our advice is at the service of investors and trustees, and we shall be glad to submit offerings of investment issues which, in our judgment, are best adapted to the individual needs of each client.

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BANKERS
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The First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the
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City of San Francisco	5s
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Town of Montclair, N. J.	4½s
State of Louisiana	5s
State of Idaho	4½s
Cent. R. R. of New Jersey	5s
Chic., Mil. & St. P. Ry.	4½s

These and over one hundred other issues of bonds are described in our circular.

Investors will be interested in a chart we have prepared showing the relation between the yield of bonds and the cost of living.

Circular and Chart will be sent upon request.

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TO HOLDERS OF
Trust Certificates
FOR
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company

Preferred and Common Stock deposited with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (successor to Colonial Trust Company) under Agreements with the

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company,

dated October 1st, 1903, and supplemental agreement dated April 27th, 1905, and

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY:

In view of the appointment of Receivers for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company it is necessary that holders of stock trust certificates issued by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for preferred and common stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company unite with the stockholders in said Illinois Company to protect their interests. For this purpose the undersigned owning and representing large amounts of the above described trust certificates and of stock in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company have organized as a Committee and request holders of such stock and trust certificates to deposit the same immediately with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City, Depositary for the Committee.

Certificates so deposited should be assigned in blank form or be accompanied by properly executed transfers, and be accompanied by adequate transfer tax stamps. Against such deposits will be issued receipts under an agreement, an original of which has been lodged with the Trust Company, where copies of the same may be obtained.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, June 9, 1913.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman;
HENRY H. PORTER,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
GOBDON ABBOTT,
W. REDMOND CROSS,
HORACE J. MORSE,
HENRY A. VERNET,
Committee.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel. RICHARD R. HUNTER, Secretary.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

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We will be glad to recommend bonds in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, which in our judgment combine SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL and READY MARKETABILITY, and

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 7, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	57	61
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G.&E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	$78	$82
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	May 1, 13	$42	$45
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	67½	69
Do 6%cu. p.	5,631,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	$59	61
Do op. war.	1,604,200	..	..	.....	78	81
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	96	98½
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asher'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	97½	100
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Aur. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex3s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Buff. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	20	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	99
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	68	73
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	120	120¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
C. Mt. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	89	93½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do pref.	840,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	85	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	87
C. T. of N. J. 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	73½	74¼
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s. '29	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '42	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	90b	101b
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	30	33
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	80	83
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	My 31, 13	76	80
Ft. Smith L. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	85b	90b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	'93	96
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	20	27
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	68	71
Do 6s, '32.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s.	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	104
L. & O. Div 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. F. Div. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103
Int. St. (C. C.) 1st 6s, '33.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, 49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	68¾
J. C. H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Joplin & Pit. R. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	16	20
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	45	47
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	82	85
K. C. E. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. 2d 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	102	103
K. C. W. 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	79
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
K. G. & E. 1st 5s	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	95	100b
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	1,059,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	..
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '48	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Montana Pr. Do pf.	..	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	37	38
Nesk'e G. & E. pf.	..	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	97	100
Do 1st5s, '28	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 16,13	92½	97½b
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s, '19B	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s, '20C	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
New Jersey & West'n L. G. Mtg. 2004	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do d. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77	82
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. I. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	70½	80
O. L. & P.	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	56	60
Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do 1st6s,'31	2,400,000	4	..	Dec 31,12	58	62
N. St. Power	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Do pf. ex. d	5,975,000	..	..	.....	17	18½
N. T. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	77½	78½
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Ont. Pr. sto'k	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. R. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Jun 2, 13	80	82
Oreg. El. Ry. Ot. R. & L. pf	1,720,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Do 1st 5s, '30	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Do 1st5s, '28	850,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	96b	98½
Pac. Pr. & Lt.	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90b	92½b
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	97	100
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	106	106½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	$50	..
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	$48	$52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Do pf.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Rep. R. & L. Co Do pf.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	73	74
Roch Ry & L. 5s tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	100
Rock'l. Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	79	82
Rockl'd (Ill.) R. 5s of '39.	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R. R. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	97
Sen. Val. Tr. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	98½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Scranton 2d 5s	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Scrn. Ry. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Do cons. '32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. '29	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	99	101
Sea. Ltg. 5s	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
S. W. Ut. Cor	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Sou. Pow. 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	Jun 2, 13	31	33
Spok. & Inland 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	3,906,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Stan G & E. ($50)	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	70	83
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$2½	$10½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	10,977,950	2	Q	Jun 15,13	$36	$37
Tenn. R., L. & P.	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Unit. Elec. Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Jun 2, 13	73½	75
U. N. J. 4s, '49	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81½
United Util. 5s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	35
Utah Sec. Cor	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	103½	105
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Wash. R. & El.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	94½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	86	90
Do cons. 4s.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	88¾	90
W. Cit. G. & E. pf.	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	82¾	83½
Do 1st 5s	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	90b	92½b
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 7, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do 6% cum. pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	42	44
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,600	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.	1,800,900	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	80	84
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Whi'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'33	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

*Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50).	$4,500,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	48	50
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	51	53
Am. Chicle.	6,000,000	1	M	My 19, 13	108	204
Do pref.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	95	99
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	141	145
Do pref.	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 1, 13	..	50
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	..	80
Do pref.	1,500,000	3	S	May 15,13	140	150
Am. Screw	2,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,13	98	101
Am. St. Fy. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	102
Am. Typef'rs	4,680,000	3	S	Apr 15,13	41½	44
Do. pref.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	93	97
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arli'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	..	97
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	1	S	J. & J.	20	21
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	56	57
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J. A. J. O	99	100
Bar. & Sm. C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	10
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2½	..	Dec 1, '11	10	15
Bliss, E. W. Co.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	73	79
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 13	115	122
Bord. C. M.	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	113	114
Do pref.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 14,13	106½	107½
Brad. Copper Do 6s.	6,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15,13	200	275
Do 7s, new.	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	138	142
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Do pref.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	87	92
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	128	131
Cen. Firework's Do pref.	1,406,800	1½	Q	May 15, 13	..	100
Childs C.	1,267,200	3½	A	1907	1½	3
Do pref.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Jun 10,13	145	156
Cluett-Pea.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,13	105½	108
Do pref.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Com'ing-Tab.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	94½	99
ulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Jul 10,13	42	43½
Do 6s.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	77	78
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do pref.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	43	48
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	60	75
Do pref.	5,500,000	2½	Y	Apr 1, 13	88	92
Crock.-Whi'ler Do pref.	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	84	88
Do. L. & W. C.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	84	88
Crucible St.	6,500,700	2½	Q	Apr 15,13	104	107
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	20	27
Do pref.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	22	30
Hav. Tob. Co.	29,750,700	..	..	.....	80	90
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	2	4
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Do pref.	..	..	..	.....	15	15½
Int. Nickel.	38,000,000	3	Q	Jun 2, 13	58	60
Do pref.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	125	127
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	101	103
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31,13	80	81½
L. V. Coal Sales	6,080,800	2½	Q	Apr 21,13	188	195
Lima Loco. c. 1st 6s, 1923	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	99
Marconi o f Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	4
Merg. Lino.	12,797,800	3	Q	Jun 30,13	215¾	216½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	94
Otis Elevator	26,677,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	76	78½
Do pref.	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	95	98
Pope Mf'g. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	5
Do pref.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,13	43	47
Proc. & Gam.	12,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 13	540	555
Do pref.	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,13	190	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	100	105
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	35	38
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	101
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	98	101
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	S	Mar 31,13	186	191
Do6scum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	103½	105
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	100	111
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	295	299
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 13	70	74
Temple As.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
Temple As. 1st pf.	1,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	100½
U. S. Env.	3,750,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	100½
Do pref.	3,750,000	8	S	Mar 1, 13	103¾	105¾
Do comm'n	750,000	..	..	.....	75	118
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	78
Whitlys-O'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	51	60
Do pref.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	75	80
Wilkesba'e-G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

z—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends. F—At rate of 7% per annum for period from Dec. 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913. a—Also 20% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2½	Q	May 1, 13	370	375
Do pf.	14,236,200	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	106	107
Aub. G. Co.	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '58.	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Buff. Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	15	..
Columbia'n 1st 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	5,490,430	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Cities Serv. Do pf.	10,193,360	5-1½	M	Jun 2, 13	100	105
Do pref.	1,267,200	3½	A	1907	1½	3
Col. G. & F.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 2, 13	80	83
C. G. & P. pf.	5,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. Y. 1st cn. 5s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '50.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do Deb. 5s, '30.	995,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	93
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Den. G. & E.	7,001,300	2½	M	Jun 1, 13	220	..
Do gen. 5s.	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	107	109
Den. U. W. 1st 5s, '14.	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	97
E. G. L. 1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
H. Gas 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,400,000	4	S	Jun 2, 13	128	129
Ind. Ltg. Co.	4,500,000	4	S	Apr 1, 13	38	42
Do 1st 5s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	88	89
Ind. Gas ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Do 1st 5s, '52	4,250,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Jville 5s, '26	3,200,000	..	..	.....	88	93
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	1½	Q	M, J, S, D	90	94
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	..	..	.....	3	7
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, 1st ex.	2,498,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Mich. Lt. pf.	3,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	95	100
Minn. G. 5s.	800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	90	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. E. R. con. 5s, '43.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	100½
N. Y. & Q. Co. 1st 5s.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 13	97	99¾
N. Union Gas 5s of '27.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	100	102
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Pac. G. & El.	31,908,750	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	48½	49½
Do pref.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	85	86
Port. G. & C. 5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	102	106
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '25.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	104
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	J. & D.	123	126
Stock Wat. 5s	4,430,000	..	..	M. & S.	99	99½
Stand. (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	103	104
Do pref.	4,295,700	..	..	Dec 31,12	60	..
Do 1st 5s, '30.	1,362,000	2½	S	Dec 31,12	90	..
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '51.	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Washington G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	83	84
Do 5s, 1940.	2,890,000	2½	S	M. & N.	107	107½
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4½
Wilkesba'e-G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,13	190	195
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	500,000	4	Q	My 15, 13	280	286
City of N. Y.	900,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	174	180
Commerc'l Tr.	500,000	2	S	Jan 15,13	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,13	910	930
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,13	460	480
Fidel. Mtge.	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	260
First Mg. Gu.	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 18,13	100	120
Germ. All'ce	400,000	2½	S	Jan 2, 13	110	120
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,13	280	290
Germ'a (50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,13	520	540
Germ'a Life.	200,000	15	S	Jan 2, 13	310	325
Guar. Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 14,13	215	220
Home Fire.	3,500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 13	750	..
Home Life.	125,000	20	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtge. Co	4,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	200	205
M'h'tn Ry. Con.	100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	350	..
Met. Fire (50)	2,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	98
Met. Tel. & T.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	150	..
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,500,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	95	100
Nas. & Dutch.	2,500,000	3	S	Feb 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety.	2,500,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	168	172
Nat. Title & Gu. Co.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	185	192
N. Y. Title & Mtg.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 15,13	100	108
Niagara (50)	1,200,000	15	S	Jan 2, 13	315	330
No. River (50)	2,000,000	10	S	Apr, 1913	150	160
Prud'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	S	..	450	500
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,13	102	110
St. y. n. ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
U. S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	210
U. S. Ltg.	264,000	7	S	..	180	210
U. S. (Fire)	2,000,000	3	S	Feb, 1913	80	90
Westchester	300,000	20	S	Feb 1, 13	575	610
Wmsb'g City	600,000	7	S	Feb 1, 13	230	240

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 7, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	200
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 13	580	595
Batt'y Pk. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	220	230
Bowery	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	135	140
Bronx Boro.	250,000	7½	Q	May 1, 13	400	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	150,000	5	S	Jan 1, 13	200	275
Century	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	130	140
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	215	220
Ch.-Ph. N'l.	2,225,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 13	640	670
Chelsea Ex.	200,000	2	S	Apr 1, 13	178	182
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Apr 1, 13	130	150
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2½	B	May 1, 13	395	410
Cit'y (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	5	S	Apr 1, 13	175	185
C'l & L. Nat.	1,000,000	5

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Bayonne, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY

Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

OFFICERS.

DeWitt Van Buskirk, President. C.B. Zabriskie, V.Pres. Wm.R.Wilde, Treas. Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y. Chas. S. Nye, Chairman Board of Directors

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

Capital $2,000,000

Surplus $7,000,000

Empire Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY

Branches

580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street

65 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street

242 East Houston Street

NEW YORK

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000

Resources, over $220,000,000

The Washington Trust Co.

of the City of New York.

253 BROADWAY

Allows Interest on Deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

of the City of New York

49 Wall Street

Transacts banking and trust business

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 7	2,898,000	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 7	$12,085,000
SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 31	1,061,497	SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 31	8,628,500
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 8, 1912	2,295,216	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 8, 1912	11,804,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	39,380,729	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	282,483,000
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	64,817,857	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	370,790,500

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended June 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wk's Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, June 7. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended June 7, '13.
200	184¾	150	Jan. 29	139⅞	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	June 2, '13	3	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	..	— ¼	130	140	800
..	..	7⅞	May 17	7	June 5	10,820,000	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 8% pd.	100	7⅛	7¼	7	7	..	— ⅛	6½	7⅝	1,250
..	..	16½	May 22	14	June 6	16,050,000	May 26, '13	1½ Q	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 8% pd.	100	10½	10¾	14	14	8⅜	— 2½	12¼	14½	224,900
92¾	60	80⅝	Jan. 2	46¼	Jan. 17	153,887,900	Apr. 15, '13	1 Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	71½	72	66⅝	68¼	61⅜	— ⅞	68⅝	68¾	6,800
63⅝	54⅞	57	Jan. 2	46¼	June 3	18,880,900	Apr. 15, '13	1¼ Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	94	400
104¾	98	99	Jan. 2	92½	June 5	27,112,700	Apr. 15, '13	1¼ Q	Am. Agri. Chemical Co.	100	93⅝	93⅝	92½	92½	74½	— 4½	89	92	6,800
97	46½	87	Jan. 2	72½	May 29	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼ Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co.	100	27	27	28	28	23½	..	70	92	100
101½	90	86	Mar. 4	90	June 4	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼ Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	100¾	— 8⅝	120	132	..
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 6	129	Mar. 20	41,233,300	Mar. 31, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	90	90	90	90	131¼	— 8⅝	124¾	129	98,700
160	130	138¾	Jan. 31	123	June 7	41,233,300	..	..	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	100	32	32¼	28¾	28¾	21¼	— 6¾	119	129	8,715
47⅝	11¾	46¾	Jan. 2	129	Mar. 20	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Brake Co.	100	91⅞	92	86	86	41	— 5¾	108	112	6,850
126½	90¾	129¼	Jan. 2	40¾	June 6	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	48⅝	48¾	40¾	41	119	— 1½	36	37¼	600
63⅞	49⅝	56⅝	Jan. 2	112	Feb. 25	16,264,700	..	..	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	112	112	112	112	..	— 2½	60¼	85	300
120	110	117	Mar. 5	116	June 7	20,533,500	Jan. 9, '13	1¾ Q	American Cities pf.	100	87¼	87¾	86	86	..	..	91	97¼	..
160	130	148¾	Jan. 2	112	June 4	10,638,300	Mar. 31, '13	1¾ Q	American Coal Products.	100	70	70	60⅝	60⅝	..	..	76	105	..
60¼	30⅜	78½	Jan. 2	38	Mar. 4	2,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾ Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	101½	105	3,500
84⅜	75½	87	Mar. 13	87	Mar. 13	20,237,100	June 2, '13	3 SA	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38⅞	38⅞	36	36	37	54	— 2½	91	96	..
98	94	109¼	Jan. 15	109¾	June 6	10,108,900	June 2, '13	3 Q	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	160	160	160	160	160	218	..	94	98	..
114	108¾	107¾	Jan. 2	38	Mar. 28	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3 Q	American Express Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	8,000
60¼	45½	98	May 6	85½	Apr. 23	11,274,100	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	..	2¼	..	20	21	1,900
99¼	85	166	Feb. 8	150	Jan. 14	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1¾ ..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	20⅜	20⅝	18	18	20	26½	— 3½	8	8½	1,800
220	160	..	..	..	..	19,045,100	July 20, '07	.. ..	American Ice Securities Co	100	23⅝	23⅝	18	18	..	..	15	23	25	5,200
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 8	7	June 6	16,750,000	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	8	8	21½	23	20	33½	— 2¾	29¾	30	200
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	18	June 6	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾ Q	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	24	32	20	20	30	42¼	— 2¾	100	103	200
30⅜	18	27⅞	Apr. 4	19	June 6	16,750,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾ Q	American Locomotive	100	32	32	22	22	107	..	— 1¼	7½	9	1,100
177⅜	87⅜	87	Mar. 31	87	Mar. 4	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾ Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	102	102	102	102	15	24¼	— 1¼	46	48	95,400
43	30	44½	Jan. 2	29	June 6	25,000,000	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	8	8	7¾	8	4	8⅝	— 1¼	5	6¼	6,735
47½	31¾	106¾	Jan. 2	102	May 16	5,739,200	..	..	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	48½	48½	43¾	45	45	58⅞	— 3½	98	98¼	500
110½	103	13	Jan. 2	7¼	June 4	8,702,400	May 2, '13	2½ Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	102	102	97	97	82	82¼	— 2¾	82	82¾	1,550
19½	4¾	61¼	Jan. 3	45¾	June 5	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1¾ Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. B	100	111	111	100	100	165¼	167	— 6¾	98	104½	100
69¼	42	74¾	Jan. 30	59½	June 6	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	America. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	100	100	100	100	103	3⅛	— 3	97	99	200
91	66½	107	Feb. 9	97	June 6	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	America. Shuff Co.	100	30	30	30	30	181¾	183¾	— 2¼	107	115	2,700
109¾	102⅞	86	Jan. 2	158	Apr. 30	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	American Shuff Co. pf new	100	108¼	106½	106½	106½	122	— 1¾	55¼	68	4,500
89½	84	103	Jan. 2	100	June 2	3,939,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	American Steel Foundries.	100	111¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	82	..	127½	132	5,850
203¼	123	105	Jan. 2	30	June 4	16,218,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	127¾	— 1¾	207	212	..
105	90	103	Feb. 3	30	June 4	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	128¾	129¼	127½	127¾	145¾	— 1¾	207	..	1,300
50	26	40½	Feb. 3	31	100¼	45,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	230	230	200	208	295½	— 19	..	..	350
44¾	26	118	Jan. 28	111½	June 4	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾ Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	..	..	..	..	107½	— 3¼	96	101	1,020
133½	113¼	116¾	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 12	344,474,400	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	103¼	103¾	99	99	106	106	— ¾	83½	97	400
124	115¾	86½	Jan. 2	106	May 23	40,242,400	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	American Tobacco Co. pf. new	100	95	95	95	95	95	95	— ¾	16⅞	77¼	2,690
78	60	140	Jan. 2	106	Apr. 28	1,208,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	18	18	16⅞	16⅞	76	76	— 2¾	73½	75	16,700
140¾	137⅝	204¾	Apr. 26	106	Apr. 28	51,650,200	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	American Water Works pf.	100	77	77	72⅝	72⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— 2¾	34¾	34¾	100
324½	241½	106	Apr. 26	106	June 6	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	American Woolen Co.	100	26¼	26½	24	24	44⅞	44⅞	— 2¾	25	25	38,420
109	102	106¾	Jan. 27	99	May 23	20,000,000	..	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	36¼	36⅝	34	34	102	120¼	— 1	90	100	300
100⅝	101¼	99	Jan. 27	99	Mar. 10	40,000,000	..	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	102	102	102	102	43½	..	..	..	..	1,800
99¼	97½	21	Apr. 17	74	May 7	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1 SA	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	95¾	107¼	— 2¼	95½	95¾	400
81	18	81	Jan. 2	23¾	June 6	108,312,000	Apr. 16, '13	75c Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	98¾	99	94½	95¾	97	105¼	— 3½	97	98	100
48	79	32¼	Jan. 7	25⅛	June 4	9,990,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½ Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	98⅝	98⅝	97	97	117½	141	— 3½	40	43	100
127½	105½	41½	Jan. 7	102	June 4	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¼ Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	120¾	120¾	117	117	..	..	..	106	106	100
47	41½	120	Jan. 7	102	Jan. 30	185,248,000	June 2, '13	2½ SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	45	45	43	43	103½	107¾	+ ¼	92½	92¾	100
117¾	103½	122¼	Jan. 30	94½	June 6	114,199,500	Feb. 10, '13	2½ SA	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	103¼	103½	92	92½	92	98	— 5	75	79	2,700
104¼	101¾	106¾	Jan. 29	97	June 4	67,557,100	Jan. 10, '13	2½ SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	97½	97½	78	78	88	..	— 1¼	67	69	32,300
145¾	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 6	43	June 5	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1 SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 1¼	29	29½	1,200
60¾	49	53½	Jan. 6	103⅝	June 6	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3 SA	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	32½	32¾	28¾	28¾	21¼	37⅝	— 6¾	41	41¼	450
108¾	102¾	105½	Jan. 2	92	May 22	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3 SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	91⅞	92	86	86	41	67¼	— 6¾	108	112	100
111⅞	101¾	106¾	Jan. 2	79	Jan. 1	8,931,880	Mar. 1, '13	2 SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	48⅝	48¾	40¾	41	119	..	— 1½	36	37¼	200
60¾	49	88	Jan. 2	1	Jan. 14	14,862,000	..	..	Batopilas Mining	100	112	112	112	112	..	— 2½	60¼	85	300
108¾	102¾	105½	Jan. 10	79	June 4	14,908,000	Apr. 25, '13	1¼ Q	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	87¼	87¾	86	86	..	..	76	105	..
111⅞	101¼	106¾	Jan. 17	1	June 6	48,439,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼ Q	Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	100	70	70	67	67	..	..	101½	105	3,500
91	86⅛	88	Jan. 2	1	Jan. 14	17,999,000	..	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	97¼	..
1⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 2	29	Feb. 26	7,883,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¼ Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	149¾	1,010
5⅞	2¾	4½	Jan. 2	4	63¾	37,828,500	Mar. 20, '13	1¼ Q	Brunswick T. & Rv. Sec. Co	100	394	395	304¾	380	..	..	350	400	350
51⅞	38⅝	44¼	Jan. 2	29	Mar. 10	42,503,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¼ Q	Brunswick T. & Rv. Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	549¾	..
56½	42	56¼	Jan. 2	38	Mar. 4	30,277,000	..	..	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	162	..
7¼	3	28¾	Jan. 2	4	June 4	38,000,000	..	..	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	98	..
30⅜	18	27⅞	Apr. 4	19	June 4	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '13	2½ Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	160	160	160	160	160	214½	— 4½	16	19	8,000
84⅞	75½	87	Mar. 13	87	Mar. 13	12,500,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	4	4	4	4	4	22½	— 4½	20	21	1,900
98	94	109¼	Jan. 15	109¾	June 6	20,515,300	Oct. 31, '12	1¾ Q	Canadian Pacific	100	20⅜	20⅝	18	18	20	26½	— 3½	8	8½	5,200
114	108¾	107¾	Jan. 2	38	Mar. 28	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3 Q	C. P. sub. rcts., 2d inst. pd.	100	23⅝	23⅝	19	19	8	33½	— 3½	23	25	200
60¼	45½	98	May 6	85½	Apr. 23	11,274,100	..	..	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	8	8	7¼	8	23	38½	— 2¾	29¾	30	200
99¼	85	166	Feb. 8	150	Jan. 14	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1¾ ..	Central Leather Co.	100	24	32	21½	23	20	42¼	— 2¾	100	103	200
220	160	..	..	..	..	19,045,100	July 20, '07	.. ..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	32	32	22	22	107	..	— 1¼	7½	9	1,100
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 8	7	June 6	16,750,000	..	..	Central of New Jersey	100	102	102	102	102	15	24¼	— 1¼	46	48	95,400
34	20	28¼	Apr. 4	19	June 6	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾ Q	Central Pacific	100	8	8	7¾	8	46	58⅞	— 3½	5	6¼	6,735
30⅜	18	27⅞	Apr. 4	19	June 6	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾ Q	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	48½	48½	43¾	45	61⅜	85⅜	— 3½	98	98¼	500
177⅜	87⅜	87	Mar. 13	87	Mar. 4	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	102	102	97	97	82	82¼	— 2¾	82	82¾	1,550
43	30	44½	Jan. 2	29	June 6	25,000,000	..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	174	100
47½	31¾	106¾	Jan. 2	102	May 16	5,739,200	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	111	111	100	100	165¼	167	— 6¾	98	104½	200
110½	103	13	Jan. 2	7¼	June 4	8,702,400	May 2, '13	2½ Q	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	102	102	102	102	103	3⅛	— 3	97	99	2,700
19½	4¾	61¼	Jan. 3	45¾	June 5	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	30	30	30	30	181¾	183¾	— 2¼	107	115	2,700
69¼	42	74¾	Jan. 30	59½	June 6	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	108¼	106½	106½	106½	122	— 1¾	55¼	68	4,500
91	66½	107	Feb. 9	97	June 6	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	100	30	30	30	30	181¾	183¾	— 2¼	107	115	2,700
109¾	102⅞	86	Jan. 2	158	Apr. 30	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	108¼	106½	106½	106½	122	— 1¾	55¼	68	4,500
89½	84	103	Jan. 2	100	June 2	3,939,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	111¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	82	..	127½	132	5,850
203¼	123	105	Jan. 2	30	June 4	16,218,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	..	..	..	..	127¾	— 1¾	207	212	..
105	90	103	Feb. 3	30	June 4	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago Rock Island & Pac.	100	128¾	129¼	127½	127¾	145¾	— 1¾	207	..	1,300
50	26	40½	Feb. 3	31	100¼	45,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago Rock Island & Pac. pf.	100	230	230	200	208	295½	— 19	..	..	350
44¾	26	118	Jan. 28	111½	June 4	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	..	..	..	..	107½	— 3¼	96	101	1,020
133½	113¼	116¾	Jan. 30	59	May 12	344,474,400	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	103¼	103¾	99	99	106	106	— ¾	83½	97	400
124	115¾	86½	Jan. 2	106	Apr. 28	40,242,400	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	100	95	95	95	95	95	95	— ¾	16⅞	77¼	2,690
78	60	140	Jan. 2	106	June 6	1,208,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	100	18	18	16⅞	16⅞	76	76	— 2¾	73½	75	16,700
140¾	137⅝	204¾	Apr. 26	106	Apr. 28	51,650,200	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	100	77	77	72⅝	72⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— 2¾	34¾	34¾	100
324½	241½	106	Apr. 26	106	June 6	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Chicago Indianapolis & Louis.	100	26¼	26½	24	24	44⅞	44⅞	— 2¾	25	25	38,420
109	102	106¾	Jan. 27	99	May 23	20,000,000	..	..	Chicago Indianapolis & Louis. pf.	100	36¼	36⅝	34	34	102	120¼	— 1	90	100	300
100⅝	101¼	99	Jan. 27	99	Mar. 10	40,000,000	..	..	Chicago Milwaukee & St. P.	25	102	102	102	102	43½	..	..	..	..	1,800
99¼	97½	21	Apr. 17	74	May 7	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1 SA	Chicago Milwaukee & St. P. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95¾	107¼	— 2¼	95½	95¾	400
81	18	81	Jan. 2	23¾	June 6	108,312,000	Apr. 16, '13	75c Q	Chicago & North Western	100	98¾	99	94½	95¾	97	105¼	— 3½	97	98	100
48	79	32¼	Jan. 7	25⅛	June 4	9,990,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½ Q	Chicago Rock Island & Pac.	100	98⅝	98⅝	97	97	117½	141	— 3½	40	43	100
127½	105½	41½	Jan. 7	102	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¼ Q	Chicago St. P. Minn. & O.	100	120¾	120¾	117	117	..	..	..	106	106	100
47	41½	120	Jan. 7	102	Jan. 30	185,248,000	June 2, '13	2½ SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	45	45	43	43	103½	107¾	+ ¼	92½	92¾	100
117¾	103½	122¼	Jan. 30	94½	June 6	114,199,500	Feb. 10, '13	2½ SA	Chino Copper	100	103¼	103½	92	92½	92	98	— 5	75	79	2,700
104¼	101¾	106¾	Jan. 29	97	June 4	67,557,100	Jan. 10, '13	2½ SA	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	97½	97½	78	78	88	..	— 1¼	67	69	32,300
145¾	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 8	43	June 5	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1 SA	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 1¼	29	29½	1,200
60¾	49	53½	Jan. 6	103⅝	June 6	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3 SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	32½	32¾	28¾	28¾	21¼	37⅝	— 6¾	41	41¼	450
108¾	102¾	105½	Jan. 2	92	May 22	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3 SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	91⅞	92	86	86	41	67¼	— 6¾	108	112	100
111⅞	101¼	106¾	Jan. 10	79	Jan. 1	8,931,880	Mar. 1, '13	2 SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	48⅝	48¾	40¾	41	119	..	— 1½	36	37¼	200
91	86⅛	88	Jan. 2	1	Jan. 14	14,862,000	..	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2½	60¼	85	300
1⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 2	29	Feb. 26	14,908,000	Apr. 25, '13	1¼ Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	131¾	131¾	125¾	125¾	..	..	76	105	..
5⅞	2¾	4½	Jan. 2	4	63¾	48,439,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼ Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	10	10	6¾	6¾	..	..	83	85	100
51⅞	38⅝	44¼	Jan. 2	29	Mar. 10	17,999,000	..	..	Consolidated Gas Co. pf.	100	64½	64½	64½	64½	..	..	77	90	..
56½	42	56¼	Jan. 2	38	Mar. 4	30,277,000	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	97¼	..
7¼	3	28¾	Jan. 2	4	June 4	38,000,000	..	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	149¾	1,010
34	20	28¼	Apr. 4	19	June 6	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '13	2½ Q	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	180	350
30⅜	18	27⅞	Apr. 4	19	June 6	12,500,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Crex Carpet Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	549¾	..
177⅜	87⅜	87	Mar. 13	87	Mar. 4	20,515,300	Oct. 31, '12	1¾ Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	98	..
43	30	44½	Jan. 2	29	June 6	25,000,000	..	..	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	97½	97½	97	97	97	168½	— 3	149	154	400
47½	31¾	106¾	Jan. 2	102	May 16	5,739,200	..	..	Delaware & Hudson.	100	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	154¾	193½	— 5	140	145	200
110½	103	13	Jan. 2	7¼	June 4	8,702,400	May 2, '13	2½ Q	Del., Lack. & Western.	100	304¾	305	304¾	305	380	..	— 5	225	230	225
19½	4¾	61¼	Jan. 3	45¾	June 5	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1¾ Q	D., L. & W. sub. rcts. 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	225	600
69¼	42	74¾	Jan. 30	59½	June 6	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾ Q	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	20½	20¾	18	18	20	26½	— 3½	8	8½	500
91	66½	107	Feb. 9	97	June 6	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23⅝	23⅝	19	19	8	33½	— 3½	23	25	1,900
109¾	102⅞	86	Jan. 2	158	Apr. 30	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Detroit United Corporation.	100	8	8	7¾	8	4	8⅝	— 1¼	5	6¼	6,735
89½	84	103	Jan. 2	100	June 2	3,939,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾ Q	Distillers

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Court opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Note—Cases to be sent from Room 43 for trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Note—Cases to be sent from Room 43 for trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 221—United States v. Economu. 65—Lynch v. Wright. 77—Bowers v. Wright. 227—Poveda v. Penn R R. 146—H Andrews Co v. Phoenix Ass Co. 34—Sickles v. Hudson Nav Co. 130—United States v. 13 Crates Eggs. 210—Sorepson v. Freeley. 211—Darnell v. Long Island R R. 214—Darnell v. Long Island R R. 219—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R. 220—Neal v. Newton & Maine R R. 226—Borgfeld Stripping Mch Co v. Universal Tob Mch Co. 807—In re Cantrell Clothing Co. 35—Schlottman v. Penn Pond Feeder Co. 195—Waldie v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 186—Waldie v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 204—Megrue v. Madden. 205—Megrue v. Madden. 206—Fisk Rubber Co v. Automobile Tire Co. 209—Neal & Livingston Co v. Weis. 214—Title Guarantee and Trust Co v. Compagnie Generale T Co. 198—K W Ignition Co v. Greene. 339—Tanner v. Seaboard Nat Bank. 54—McDonald S S Co v. Davis Iron Works. 182—Groesbeck v. Rural Pub Co. 72—Venn v. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co. 190—Kennicott v. Wendall & Evans Co. 215—Caffoor v. Van Dusen. 208—Fox v. East Side Realty Syndicate. 20—United States v. 63 Cases Cheese. 21—United States v. Launtano. 420—De La Fuenta v. Hammeratein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. Argument, 59—McLain v. Tug Bern. Argument, 183—Mason & Co v. Tug Bern. 102—Rice v. McCarty and City of N Y. 120—Smith v. Trexler Lumber Co. 23—Lane v. S S Susquehanna. 57—Union Castle S S Co v. Lane. 132—Buel v. Ins Co of N Am. 104—Farrell v. Tug Bern.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 68. Bankruptcy discharges. E Head, M Hirsch, A T Scefoss, M M Van Oehsen, E Glinsman, M Levinson, A Jacobs, J Rooden, D Bodker, F Richman, I Mayor, Garrick Press, C Springer, J Tannenbaum, Conrad & B, L Schiller, N Greenstein, Goldstein & F, Reid & Co, I L Weinstein, Greenberg & B, B Bleshinsky, M C Coe, M Remkel, F Kaufman. Under objection. M M Egan. Adjourned cases. S Romano, E T Torbert. Involuntary case. Theo Schlegan v. Mutual Motors. Peltz v. Braunall & Rottenhelm, M L Morris, Century Gas & Elec Co, H Cohn, C E Hotleux, Schwarz & K, S Steiner, M Lewis, Keller, A Rosenthal, G Davis, Marks & Co, Manfo Company, Galano Sales, Mitchell & Co, Murphy Truck & Rig Co, M & S Hepner, A Stein, L Hertzberg & Co, A Musida & Son, Wyoming Valley Mill Co, (2,) L Appell, P Schlegal & Co, Hicks & Bro, Appell Bros, Kanns & Co, Goldberg & B, Wishart Dayton Truck Co, (2,) Central Bottling Co, Dorfman Mfg Co, T Schlegal, Asara Bldg Co, Miller Bros, Bergen & S, M Wolff, M & S Hepner, (2,) Mekallarique Motor Co, Abrahams & L, A B Paudoz & Co, I J Epstein, Epstein & S, A Hays, M Aguallaro, Rabinowitz & Koen, K Marks & Co, H J Dietz, Scofield Co, J L Kesner & Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, June 9:

Nos. 1 to 6, W. Grace, 670—People v. Lewis Pollack. 673—People v. Kings County Iron Foundry. 686—People v. A. G. Vosburgh. 693—People v. Rosa Horta. 206—Michael Callahan v. Hunson Steamship Line. 540—First National Bank of Brooklyn v. John G. Jenkins, Jr., et al. 123—Mary Greener, admr., v. General Electric Company.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of City of N Y. 2—Brill v. Hodges. 3—Woodford v. Young. 4—Same v. same. 5—Miller v. Mayor. 6—Morturl v. Ansivel. 7—Matter of McIntosh. 8—Laporte v. Penn R R. 9—Gildersborn v. same. 10—Same v. same. 11—Same v. same. 12—Jail v. City of N Y. 13—Dreyer v. same. 14—Quinn v. same. 15—Stahl v. N Y, N H & H R R. 16—Connolly v. City of N Y. 17—Dunn v. same. 18—Moore v. Frothingham. 19—Agrd. 2933—Farley v. Pabl. 1836—Frankel v. Frankel. 2062—Courtney v. Rotrano. 3185—Farley v. Bartels. 3191—Same v. Vice. General calendar: Case on—2878—Sloane v. Mulvany. 2548—Avallone v. Laspina. 2825—City of N Y v. Appleby. 2826—Same v. same. 1103—Smith v. Wiener. 106—Morris Co v. City of N Y. 1955—Ellison v. same. 2704—Kayser v. Italian Silk Underwear Co. 2739—City of N Y. v. N Y Dock Co. 2775—Reinhart v. Shea. 2229—Popp v. Winter. 135—Lawrence v. Langley. 1962—Colleran v. Mahoney. 2540—Colby v. Colby. 2571—Poggi v. Poggi. 2768—Lama v. Lama. 2842—Rubin v. Lachinsky. 39—Zeggio v. Robinson. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—No day calendar; Part VI., case on; Part VII. recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Original Calendar. Pleading calendar: Joseph N. Wendig. Trial calendar: 1—Peter J. Duffy. (6.) 2—William Staiger. 3—Herman Merson. 4—M. H. Shamforoff. 5—Joseph Spaiak. 6—L. Greene. To fix day for trial: 1—James Silva.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Blanchard, J. Case on. 2536—Charlot v. Charlot. 2583—Doyno v. Doyno. 2796—Matter of Same. 57—Matter of same. 58—Westerfield v. Kleban. 59—Levy v. Mahoney. 60—Woodson v. Cropsey. 61—Nestor Lumber Co v. Drafer. 62—Regenhard v. De Carlo. 63—Gault v. Gault. 64—Wright v. Prenett. 65—Epstein v. Freedenberg. 66—People ex rel La Chicatte v. O'Keefe. 67—Bellows v. Hawley. 68—Weil v. Kommel. 69—Rubsamen v. Schultz. 70—Demperaiol v. Packard. 71—Lewis v. Schlomewitz. 72—Barry v. Gransman. 73—Fowler v. Babcock. 74—Kahn v. Scherick. 75—Wolberg v. Ward. 76—American Mtg Co v. Meller. 77—Lowenthal v. Penn. 78—Nelson v. Protective Realty Co. 79—Drusin v. Vicari. 80—Weissman v. Liberman. 81—Empire City Sav Bank v. Jacobi. 82—Same v. same. 83—Coarse v. Kass. 84—Blumberg v. Horn. 85—Sons of Charity v. Schmidt. 86—Medical Socy of Co of N Y. 87—Matter of Berman. 88—Steiner v. N Y Rways Co. 89—Feyton v. same. 90—Neubenger v. Gowan. 91—Terry v. Goldstein. 92—Mitchell v. Larkham. 93—Vanta v. Mass Bond & Ins Co. 94—Matter of Greenfield (Rosenberg.) 95—Sprossig v. Sprossig. 96—Kerbeychian v. Raffy. 97—Middleton v. Spreckels. 98—Lepolius v. Linch. 99—Tennen v. Winkelman. 100—Dosch v. Central Trust Co. 101—Edel Realty Co v. Schacht. 102—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 103—Roe & Conover v. Kilbride. 104—Scallo v. Jones. 105—Mingo v. Stallo. 106—Trotto v. Rheintrank House-wrecking Co. 107—Overbeck v. Sackett. 108—Crossin v. Hughes. 109—Clark v. C B Const Co. 110—Williamson v. O'Connell. 111—Lesaynsky v. Lawrence. 112—La Shelle Co v. Armstrong. 113—Beck v. Kohn. 114—Matter of Boyd. 115—Kobransky v. Brill. 116—Leffler v. Oelrichs. 117—Same v. same. 118—Fitzpatrick v. Matzke. 119—Matte v. Grossman. 120—Strykower v. Briesen. 121—Zarch v. Zarch. 122—Matter of Lenihan. 123—De Brunoff v. Am Bank Note Co. 124—Matter of Eckhardt. 125—Same v. same. 126—Biddle v. Biddle. 127—Matter of Miller. 128—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 129—McDonald v. McDonald. 130—Seifert v. Seifert. 131—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 132—Kantrowitz v. Kantrowitz. 133—Germania, L I Co v. King. 134—Matter of Donohue. 135—Matter of Wilgus R Co. 136—Kiernan v. University Hts Realty Co. 137—Datri v. Datri. 138—Seydlowski v. Marvin. 139—Portolleri v. Bronx Cut Stone Co. 140—Miklus v. Buffalo Forge Co. 141—Dosch v. Central Trust Co. 142—Joyce v. Miller-Reed Co. 143—Kowalsky v. Wells & Marvin Co. 144—People v. Screaguso. 145—R S Denham Co. v. Salt. 146—Mills v. Coyle. 147—McLane v. Barnum. 148—House of Mercy, N Y v. Harper. 149—Epstein v. Epstein. 150—Matter of Hallman v. Thompson Realty Co. 152—Estates Dev Co v. Gallagher. 153—People ex rel Murphy v. Republic Finance Co. 154—Saportas v. Ryan. 155—Milgram v. Jacobson. 156—Stein v. Stein. 157—Goldman v. Abramowitz. 158—People v. Doyle. 159—People v. Brown. 160—Weintraub v. Raff. 161—Oxberry v. Oxberry. 162—Dunant v. Reiss. 163—Straughin v. De Basco (Ellman v. Weber.) 164—Same v. same. 165—Straughn v. De Basco. 166—Kline Bros Co v. Factors Fire Ins Co. 167—Murray v. Van Tyle. 168—Harms v. Laeber. 169—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. Motions. Demurrers: 158—Garvey v. Star. 159—Same v. same. 160—Same v. same. 161—Same v. same. 162—Same v. same. 163—Same v. same. 164—Same v. same. 165—Same v. same. 166—Same v. same. 167—Same v. same. 168—Same v. same. 169—Same v. same. 170—Same v. same. 171—Same v. same.

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

Various Properties to Go to the Highest Bidder in the Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 1,807-1,815, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11x110, 6-story apartment house; Anton Larsen against Greene Court Building Co. and others; F. E. M. Bullowa, attorney; Walbridge Taft, referee; due, $10,207.04; taxes, &c., $2,853.

Grand St, 594, n s, 50 ft w of Cannon St, 25x75, 5-story tenement and stores; Sigmund Ashner against Benjamin Rubenstein and others; Goldfogle, C. & L., attorneys; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $8,834.87; taxes, &c., $272.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Hoe Av, n e corner of West Farms Road, 271.11 to 167th St x148.1x228.1, gore plot, vacant; M. F. Martin against Alfred C. Bachman and others; Arnstein, L. & P., attorneys; Timothy Murray, referee; due, $9,-699.22; taxes, &c., $949.06.

By Joseph P. Day.

156th St, 1,018 East, n s, 94.4 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x130.6x40.1x128.10, vacant; J. J. Brennan against Abraham Kassel and others; Gallert & H., attorneys; E. T. Hiscox, referee; due, $3,803.10; taxes, &c., $475; subject to first mortgage $4,000.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 51-55, e s, 30.6 ft s of 25th St, 50.3x94x98.9 to 25th St (130) x22x39.6x72, twelve-story loft building in course of construction; A. M. Heinsheimer against Frank Luger et al; Simpson & C., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $80,257.75; taxes, &c., $4,050.

Broome St, 424, n s, 75 ft e of Crosby St, 25x 100x25x107.6, seven-story loft and store building; C. A. Tene et al against H. C. Hath et al; Daniel Daly, attorney; G. A. Ellis, referee; due, $57,466.46; taxes, &c, $3,668.63.

122d St, 422 East, s s, 308.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; United States Trust Co., trustee, against Barbara Rothschild et al; Stewart & S., attorneys; W. J. A. McKim, referee; due, $5,432.89; taxes, &c, $118.65.

By Samuel Marx.

99th St, 210-212 East, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 48.3x100.8, six-story tenement and stores; Oscar Vezin against R. Boyd et al; Oscar Englander, attorney; Phelan Beale, referee; due, $14,277.18; taxes, &c, $1,711.93; subject to first mortgage of $44,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

50th St, 532 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and store and five-story rear tenement; C. E. Amoldt, trustee, against Sarah Cohen et al; Conway & W., attorneys; P. C. Samuels, referee; due, $16,815.63; taxes, &c, $1,283.30.

By Henry Brady.

100th St, 105 East, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75, five-story tenement; Alex McL. Jeffrey against J. W. Nathanson et al; Campbell & M., attorneys; J. M. Donohue, referee; due $15,072.04; taxes, &c, $1,383.62.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

151st St, 254 and 256, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.5, five-story tenement and stores; Michele Lagomarsino and others against S. A. Mascia and others; Louis Campora, attorney; T. H. Friend, Jr., referee; due, $12,493.40; taxes, &c., $450; subject to first mortgage of $23,000.

238th St, 245 East, n s, 450 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100, four-story tenement; J. H. Beals against Roy Paulding and others; E. G. Duvall, attorney; J. H. Koehler, referee; due, $4,461.85; taxes, &c., $524.70; subject to prior mortgage of $14,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Olmstead Av, e s, 139 ft s of Starling Av, 25x100, Unimport; J. L. Thomas against Starling Realty Co. and others; Arthur Knox, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $2,000.59; taxes, &c., $75.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.
AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT 11 A. M.
By Special Master.

Broadway, 305 to 399, s w corner of Walker St, 50.10x127.7x irregular, fifteen-story loft and office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Improved Property Holding Co. and others; Alexander & G., attorneys; Payson Merrill, special master.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Frankfort St, 13, s s, 172.9 ft e of Park Row, 28.8x104.3x32.8x103.2, 4-story front and rear buildings; voluntary sale.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

St. Nicholas Av, 928-930, e s, 248.4 ft n of 155th St, 124.9x124x120.3x90.11, 6-story tenement; A. E. Pressinger against Hyman Goldfarb et al; Pressinger & N., attorneys; G. G. Fry, referee; due, $33,524.49.

Houston St, 128 West, n e corner of Sullivan St, 25x100, 6-story tenement and stores; Bernardo Semenza against A. T. Madden et al; Barnett & J., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $12,821.18; taxes, &c., $100; subject to first mortgage of $57,-000.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 147 West, n s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11, 3-story dwelling; C. H. Krause and another against Isaac Miller et al; Thompson, K. & W., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $16,835.08; taxes, &c., $531.53.

113th St, 8 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11, 5-story tenement and stores; W. S. Gurnee et al, trustees, against Harry Horzog et al; Sullivan & C., attorneys; Edward Sanford, referee; due, $22,339.18; taxes, &c., $1,310.89.

113th St, 10 East, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11, 5-story brick tenement and stores; same against same; same attorneys; same referee; due, $22,342.23; taxes, &c. $1,427.47.

Post Av, n s, intersection of n w s of 10th Av, 20x9.1x156.6x23x100, vacant; Gustav Sinn against Minnie Witte; P. S. Dean, attorney; Walter Solinger, referee; due, $3,540.42; taxes, &c., $1,000.45.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Park Av, 1,705, w s, 75.5 ft s of 120th St, 25.5x90, five-story tenement and stores; Manhattan Savings Institution against Mary McCarty and others; Rapallo & K., attorneys; L. F. Dodd, referee; due, $21,604.05; taxes, &c., $1,236.85.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

148th St, 456 and 458 East, s s, 248.4 ft w of Brook Av, 33.2x100, six-story tenement and stores; Joseph Simerman against Julius Schattman and others; H. R. Elias, attorney; Ezekial Fixman, referee; due, $11,-992.79; taxes, &c., $285.08; subject to first mortgage, $21,000.

146th St, 452 and 454 East, s s, 281.6 ft w of Brook Av, 33.6x100, six-story brick tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney; same referee; due, $12,001.01; taxes, &c., $285.08; subject to first mortgage $21,000.

By Henry Brady.

S. Boulevard, n w corner of 156th St, 100x 125, vacant; Tax Lien Company against Bronx Borough Realty and Construction Company and others; William Lustgarten, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $5,-426.13; taxes, &c., $1,519.

By Joseph P. Day.

Appleton Av, e s, 100 ft s of Buhre Av, 25 x128.4 to Pelham Road x26.3x135.4; S. B. Hickox against Zerega Realty Company and others; A. J. Wolf, attorney; W. B. McNiece, referee; due, $4,888.72; taxes, &c., $50.

Castle Hill Av, e s, 58 ft n of Gleason Av, 50 x105; S. B. Hickox against Albert Buttner and others; A. J. Wolf, attorney; W. B. McNiece, due $1,206.83; taxes, &c., $350; subject to mortgage, $2,000.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

131st St, 116 West, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, 3-story dwelling; A. M. Davis against R. McC. Hall and others; H. W. Gaines, attorney; Albert Blumenstein, referee; due, $8,581.03; taxes, &c., $95.48.

47th St, 120 and 122 West, s s, 512.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.5, 6-story tenement; E. J. Moloughney against Beaven Realty Co. and others; A. M. Clute, attorney; F. C. Gladden, referee; due, $21,190.80; taxes, &c., $5,288.02.

Attorney St, 155, w s, 228 ft s of East Houston St, 22x100, 6-story tenement and stores and 4-story rear tenement; Karrick Riggs against Williamsburg Trust Co. and others; action 1; Shaw & L., attorneys; Edward T. Hiscox, referee; due, $18,841.27; taxes, &c., $489.75.

Attorney St, 157, w s, 200 ft s of East Houston St, 28x100, 5-story tenement and stores and 4-story rear tenement; same against same; action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $24,996.39; taxes, &c., $658.12.

By Henry Brady.

Bleecker St, 30-30, s e corner of Mott St, 90 x69x irregular; 7-story loft and store building; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Emma Schalk and others; Schenck & P., attorneys; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $132,520.67; taxes, &c., $5,405.12.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 276, n e corner of 139th St, 25.11x 100.1x25x97.7, five-story tenement and stores; H. R. C. Watson, executor, against J. A. Lynch and others; Decker, A. & S., attorneys; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $27,-066; taxes, &c., $2,63?.

Inwood Av, 1,315, w s, 234.8 ft n of 169th St, 50x90, two-story dwelling, one-story stable; Matthew McLaughlin and others against William McLaughlin and others; W. M. Moore, attorney; Daniel P. Hays, referee; partition.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Charlotte St, 1,516, e s, 363.5 ft n of Boston Road, 50x100, five-story tenement; L. J. Hunt, trustee, against Jacob Cohen and others; Hunt, H. & B., attorneys, S. C. Carlton, referee; due, $41,223; taxes, &c., $2,296.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Eagle Av, 688, e s, 345 ft s of 150th St, 20x 115.1, two-story dwelling; Park Mortgage Co. against Frank Valenti and others; Seybel & P., attorneys; Louis Exstein, referee; due, $1,487; taxes, &c., $545; subject to first mortgage, $6,000.

By George Price.

Walton Av, 2,395, w s, 189.5 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x90.6, three-story dwelling; William Ollendorff against Liberty Investing Co. and others; Harry Robitzek, attorney; J. W. Remer, referee; due, $7,241; taxes &c., $168.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

51st St, 436 West, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; D. C. Hilldebrand against Annie Rafferty and others; Decker, A. & S., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,482; taxes, &c., $108.

51st St, 434 West, s s, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; three-story dwelling; same against same; same attorneys; same referee; due, $10,528; taxes, &c., $108.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Avenue C, 301, w s, 62 ft n of 17th St, 20x88, five-story tenement and store; J. L. H. Wood against H. C. Fredericks and others; Fixman, L. & S., attorneys; I. E. Roeser, referee; due, $11,743; taxes, &c., $221.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Jerome Av, e s, 408.6 ft n of 165th St, 113.4x 90, vacant; E. S. Appleby and others against Bedford Boulevard Construction Co. and others; Cannon & C., attorneys; W. S. Taft, referee; due, $10,873; taxes, &c., $837.

Webster Av, s w corner of 176th St, 37x 91.7x87x88.8, vacant; H. H. Jackson and others against Carmine Liberti and others; S. H. Jackson, attorney; E. P. Prentice, referee; due, $11,020; taxes, &c., $825.

By Henry Brady.

Washington Av, 1,581, s w corner of Halsey Place, 25.4x104.5x25x108.5; E. C. Jones against F. A. Bartnett and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; J. H. Buck, referee; due, $2,178; taxes, &c., $463.

Bulletin, June 9th

Morris Park Race Track Auction Sale

Authorized by State of New York Banking Department

Missed Opportunities!

Saturday, the Club House, Paddock, & 58 Lots could have been bought for $43,350

(The Club House Cost $250,000 to build)

One Hour afterwards it could have been sold as a sanitarium for **$75,000**

On an investment of $4,335 for one hour a profit could have been made of $31,650

Saturday—Block 9, Lots 175 feet deep, on Bronxdale Av., sold for $1,025 each To-day they can be sold for $1,250 each

$117.50 Invested Produced in Two days **a Profit of $225**

These Are Only Two Instances---

There Have Been Hundreds During the Last Week!

Don't You Want to Make Money?

Or Are You Like the London Crowd who refused to buy gold sovereigns for sixpence because in their egotistical wisdom they thought they were counterfeits?

There are Only 850 Lots Left!

They Are the Choicest on the Property!

The Sale Will Last Only One or Two Days More!

Then the Opportunity to Make Money Offered by the State of New York Banking Dept. Will Be Gone---

And You Will Regret Not Taking Advantage of It---

And Every Day That Passes You Will Regret It More and More---

And You Know It Yourself!

Why Regret? Go to the Sale!

12:30 P. M. Sale Commences. 8:00 P. M. Evening Session Begins.
6:30 P. M. Recess for Dinner. 10:00 P. M. Sale Ends for the Day.

Go Today—Make Real Money!

Today's Offering Will Include the Club House (without the land) and Lots in All Sections of the Property, in the Following Blocks:

No. 14 No. 18 No. 27 No. 32 No. 39 No. 51 No. 62 No. 67 No. 70 No. 73

70% Can Remain on Mortgage. This Means $210 Will Buy a Lot Selling for $700 " " $300 " " " " " " " $1,000, Etc.

Titles Insured Free by Lawyers' Title Ins. and Trust Co.

Savings Bank Books Will Be Taken as Deposit on the Purchase of Lots.

To Get to Morris Park Race Track take:

The Subway (Bronx Park Trains) to 177th Street or 180th St. station. At 177th Street take the Morris Park trolley car direct to the property. At 180th Street go to 180th Street station of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad, and thence to the property.

The Second or Third Avenue Elevated Railroad to 129th Street, thence by New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad or Morris Park trolley car to the property. Or via New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

All Crosstown Bronx Cars connect with all Elevated and Subway lines either at 129th, 135th or 145th Street and transfer to Morris Park cars.

Send for maps and particulars to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Ave., New York City **Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City**

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Cots.$1.95 up | Haversacks....50c up
Tents.3.85 " | Knapsacks.....60c "
Blankets...1.65 " | Mess Sets.....40c "
Leggins, Fr. 15c " | Canteens.....50c "
Saddles.....3.00 " | Army-Navy Hat.45c "
Ponchos ...90c " | Camp grates..1.50 "

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West Side.

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near 86th St. Subway Station; rented to one tenant on long term; guaranteed net lease equity $75,000 over mortgage at $50,000; assured income and no annoyance. Particulars of

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162 WEST 72D ST.

Washington Heights.

A LITTLE GEM.

Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.;) four-story American basement dwelling, eleven rooms, electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker. PRICE ONLY $18,000.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY A FEW LEFT

Come and see the semi-detached 8-room stucco houses we are selling for only $350 cash, and the balance in easy monthly payments, the same as rent. You cannot equal these houses for the price. Construction and finish is of the very best; open fireplaces, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, hardwood trim. All fixtures equal to those found in the most expensive homes.

PRICE ONLY $5,250

Agent always on premises, Av. S and East 14th St., Take Brighton Beach "L" to Kings Highway. A. H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROWNSTONE, $6,500.

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3 Minutes from L. I. Sound.

Have two lots at Whitestone; 23 minutes from Manhattan, which I can sell at a great bargain; very easy terms; must have $100 cash at once. Address HASTE—Box 301 Times Downtown.

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2-3-5-room Bungalows.
7-11-room Houses.
Furnished if desired.
Located in restricted section at Elderthurst Park, convenient to ocean and bay. For further particulars call at property office, at Hammels Station on L. I. R. R., or address
Eldert Ranck Construction Co.,
577 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Opp. L. I. R. R. Depot. 'Phone 6850 Main.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Great Bargain at Hollis Court.

Best values in any high-grade, restricted American neighborhood; houses guaranteed by the company; best material and workmanship; ranging from 7 rooms and bath, at $6,500, to 10 rooms and two baths, on large corner plot, at $11,000; distinctive designs; large living rooms, open fireplaces, and every improvement; easy terms to suit; thirty minutes out on main line L. I. R. R.; three minutes to station; tennis courts, stores, schools, churches; refined community. STANDARD HOME CONSTRUCTION CO., 1 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6546.

Gentleman's Country Home
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Beautifully designed brick Colonial house of 12 rooms and four baths; situated on a large corner plot in the finest year-round residential park in the United States, just 30 minutes out, on the high North Shore; easy walking distance of station and water. Every improvement. Neighborhood under rigid personal restrictions. Selling price $35,000, easy terms; no rental considered. Principals only. For appointment to inspect address Owner, Box 77 Times.

House Sacrifice

For sale or rent; beautiful new suburban house; all modern improvements; 28 minutes from Broadway; excellent surroundings; fine finish; easy terms; any reasonable offer accepted. Must be sold. Owner, Room 403, 834 Fifth Avenue. Phone 8425 Madison Square.

GARDEN CITY

Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $300. For sale, $8,000 up. Terms to suit.
Gage E. Tarbell, 320 Fifth Avenue.

AT GREAT NECK.

Beautiful water-front plot; fine old trees; choicest section of Great Neck; three acres; best plot of land for price in Great Neck; great chance for person wanting real water front. H 133 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LICHTENSTEIN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM LICHTENSTEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913.
HUGO ROSENBERG,
FLORA MINTZER,
REBECCA LICHTENSTEIN,
Executors.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAAS, SIMON.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1913, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON HAAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, No. 160 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1913.
MOSES HAAS,
MAX FEIST,
LOUIS FUHS,
Executors.
HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and Bronxville.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEWARK, N. J.

5-story and basement brick building; 25x100; 313 Market St., close to PENN. R. R. Station; in the heart of new developments. Ideal for wholesale or retail establishment. Ground value conservatively estimated at $2,000 front foot; building value $20,000; actual total value $75,000.

For quick sale will take $45,000. Easy terms. This central property bargain should be taken advantage of at once. After June 15th price will be $50,000.

BROKERS PROTECTED.
DANIEL ALT,
105 Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J.

MONMOUTH BEACH.
Rumson Road—Seabright.
Furnished houses for rent. Estates for sale.
D. B. KEELER, JR.
10 Wall St., New York.

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED.

LOAN OF $50,000
Wanted for Six Months.

First Mortgage Bonds as Collateral.
Full particulars at interview.
OWNER, X 207 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CLARK ESTATES

Private Houses To Let

on West 73d, 74th and 85th Streets, convenient to Elevated and Subway stations. Rents ranging from $1,700 to $6,000 per annum.
APPLY 25th FLOOR
Singer Building,
149 Broadway
Telephone 7430—Cortlandt.
Janitor at 67 West 73d St.

25 West 90th St.
Near Central Park West

Exquisite 5-story American Basement Private House, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths, electric light, modern plumbing, and every up-to-date convenience; will rent on favorable terms to desirable person for

Boarding House

Inquire CARNEGIE CON. CO., Owners, 435 W. 119th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.

INVERNESS

200-210 WEST 57TH ST., COR. 7TH AV.
Handsome, extra large, light corner apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents reasonable; immediate possession.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Northwest **86th St.** Corner
Central Park West

LIVINGSTON
Quality, Location and Character of house unexcelled; Light Apartments, 9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths, including electric light, $2,250-$2,700. Sup't on Premises.

238-40 WEST 56TH ST.

Two and three rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, hot water; convenient to all transportation lines. Rents $25 to $35.

410-412 WEST 57TH ST.

Five large, light rooms and bath; convenient to "L," Subway, and street car lines. Will redecorate to suit. Rents, $26-$30.

416-418 WEST 57TH ST.

Five large, light rooms and bath; convenient to "L" and all street car lines. Rents, from $24 to $27.

Apply at above premises, or
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
900 Seventh Ave., corner 57th St.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,000-$1,300. Superintendent on premises.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON
318-328 West 51st Street.

Attractive apartments, six, seven, and eight large, light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Montgomery Tuttle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lucius H. Beers, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next. Dated, New York, the 3rd day of December, 1912.
FRANKLIN S. KIRKBRIDE,
HOWARD MANSFIELD,
Executors.
LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1913.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ELLA D. KOCH, Executors.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Ella D. Koch, 135 Broadway, New York City.

A Word to Employers.

Your Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times will meet the notice of the intelligent, informed and mentally alert employes of the city. The quality of The New York Times readers is the best—and it is quality that counts.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

To Rent for the Season
at Deal Beach, N. J.

Beautiful new house with plenty of grounds, most exclusive section; at corner of Norwood and Brighton Avs. 10 bedrooms, 4 baths; handsomely furnished; at very reasonable rental.

Inquire of local agents, or representative on premises Saturday & Sunday.

Attractive Furnished Home

FOR SEASON. IDEAL SURROUNDINGS. LAWN AND VEGETABLE GARDEN. Near New York City. Apply Room 116, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES TO LET,
17-19 WEST 31ST STREET.
(Life Building), one store, 20x40; other over 8,000 square feet, including mezzanine floor; very desirable neighborhood; rents very low.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Mortgage dated April 1, 1909, and the Supplemental Mortgage dated July 1, 1909, made by Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, Complainant, against FIFTH AVENUE INVESTING & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY; IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK; EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York, Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company and Merchants Exchange Building Company, dated May 24, 1909; NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York, dated October 1, 1911; ALWYN BALL, JR., SILAS W. HOWLAND, as Receiver of Improved Property Holding Company of New York; T. SHERWOOD BOYD, JULIUS COHN, and MAX COHN, Defendants.—In Equity.—Docket 9,282.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled cause on the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, dated May 9, 1913, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on May 10, 1913, the undersigned, as Special Master appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at Nos. 303 and 305 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 16, 1913, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, in conformity with the directions in that behalf more particularly set forth in said decree, all right, title, interest, leases, contracts, privileges, property and right or equity of redemption of the defendant Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Company and all right or equity of redemption of the defendants in this cause, or any of them, and of all persons claiming by, through or under them, or any of them, in and to

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of 31st Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly parallel with 31st Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning; AND ALSO ALL buildings and improvements erected on said premises and all fixtures and equipment appurtenant thereto; TOGETHER with all and singular the rents, issues, incomes and profits thereof, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, subject to covenants and restrictions in deed recorded in Liber 537 of Conveyances, Page 431, and also to restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 607 of Conveyances, Page 390, also to restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 632 of Conveyances, Page 575, as far as any of such restrictions remain effective; subject also to a certain agreement made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York with American Real Estate Company, dated April 26, 1912, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 3, Liber 178 of Conveyances, Page 29; subject also to the mortgage made by Fifth Avenue Thirty-first Street Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, dated January 11, 1900, and the indebtedness thereby secured, namely, $1,300,000 with interest accrued and unpaid thereon to the date of sale; subject also to the mortgage made by Fifth Avenue Thirty-first Street Company to Fifth Avenue Investing Company, dated May 27, 1907, and the indebtedness thereby secured, namely, $150,000 with interest accrued and unpaid thereon to the date of sale; subject also to any and all leases existing in favor of any person or persons, corporation or corporations not parties to said cause and to any and all leases or liens prior to the lien of the mortgage made by Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1909, and the mortgage supplemental thereto, dated July 1, 1909, and to all valid taxes, assessments and public charges against the mortgaged premises unpaid at the date of sale.

The Special Master will receive no bid for any one offering to bid who, prior to said sale, shall not have deposited with him or delivered to him, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in the event of its acceptance, in money or certified check therefor on some bank or trust company in the City of New York approved by him, the sum of $10,000, or $20,000 in face amount of the bonds issued under and secured by the mortgage of Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1909. The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall have been struck off. The deposit made by the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property, and, on the provisional acceptance of any bid, the purchaser will be required forthwith to pay or deliver to the Special Master such further amount in money or certified check or bonds as aforesaid as will make the total amount deposited by such purchaser in cash or checks equal to ten per cent. of the amount of such bid, or in face amount of said bonds equal to twenty per cent. of such bid.

The Special Master will make only a provisional acceptance of a bid, and will report the same to the court with all convenient speed. If the sale shall not be confirmed by the court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The purchaser, on the confirmation of the sale by the court, will be required to make such payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may, at the time of the confirmation of such sale, or from time to time thereafter direct, and within thirty days after such confirmation shall pay the entire balance of the purchase price so bid, with interest on such sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 11th day of June next. Dated, New York, the 3rd day of December, 1912.
FRANKLIN S. KIRKBRIDE,
HOWARD MANSFIELD,
Executors.
LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1913.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ELLA D. KOCH, Executors.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Ella D. Koch, 135 Broadway, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Pressure has continued to increase over the North and Middle States east of the Rocky Mountains and it is now above 30.50 inches over the Upper Lake region.

Unseasonably cool weather prevails generally over the North and Middle States east of the Rocky Mountains, and there were frosts Sunday morning in Michigan and Wisconsin. The weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the region of the Great Lakes and the North Plains States, while in the Southern States, and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions the weather will be unsettled with showers.

Cool weather will continue over the eastern half of the country during Monday and Tuesday, while rising temperature is probable over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north; Middle Atlantic Coast moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, light variable except moderate to brisk northeast on the Carolina coast. Gulf coast light to moderate variable; on the Lower Lakes moderate north; Upper Lakes light to moderate variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate north and northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, continued cool; moderate north and northeast winds.

Western New York—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate north and northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	50	55	4 P. M.	65	64
6 A. M.	54	53	6 P. M.	62	64
9 A. M.	56	53	9 P. M.	56	62
12 M.	61	59	11 P. M.	55	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—1,583 Amsterdam Av.; P. Bartesski	Trifling
1:35—336 West 27th St.; P. Telly	Trifling
3:00—361 West 34th St.; Mary Feltman	$2,000
4:40—583 Brook Av.; L. Menaick	$100
7:00—3 Horatio St.; M. Smith	Trifling
8:00—50 West 165th St.; J. Knowles	$15
9:55—819 10th Av.; John Cerbone	$25
11:20—3,896 Park Av.; W. Holinsky	$100
11:30—53 1st Av.; Samuel Fox	$100
P. M.	
12:52—68 East 105th St.; M. Goldman	Trifling
5:15—Park and Worth St.; J. H. Huber	$1,000
6:00—271 Elizabeth St.; unknown	$10
7:00—204 East 44th St.; J. Change	$5,000
7:55—2,839 8th Av.; J. Oppenheimer	Trifling
8:25—2,169 1st Av.; Fleischman & Cohen	Trifling
8:30—225th St., east of Broadway; unknown	Trifling
9:30—235 East 3d St.; S. Kleinnert	Trifling
10:28—261 Hudson St.; J. Durlock	$100

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

ASKING PRICE ONLY $85,000.

Frontage 126 feet, Broadway, west side; 300 feet north of 122d St.

Offer Wanted. Your Terms.

DOUGLAS BROS., HARDWARE CO., INC., 2,415 Jerome Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Corona.—Corner Sycamore Av. and Vine St., 9x100, two houses, one five, one seven rooms; near all cars, railroad, and elevated station; five-cent fare; good location; fine shade; must sacrifice; look this over; will divide; brokers protected. Owner, 107 Vine St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

DAINTY SEASIDE BUNGALOW and lot $520; elegant beach; safe bathing, boating, crabbing, sailing; ocean breezes; beautiful location; fare, 10 cents. Oceanic, 25 minutes Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Gentleman's estate in Westchester Co., 150 acres fine ridge, commanding views; two brooks; good quarry; some buildings; orchard; better than surrounding property held much higher; price, $300 per acre. Full particulars of N. B. McKinney, Greenwich, Conn.

LOTS 25x100, $200.

15 minutes above 242d St. Improvements; easy terms. Green, 1,934 Madison Av.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For business reasons, owner must sell country home, located in Huntington section; 16 acres fine land; large apple, peach orchard; asparagus; abundance grapes, berries; 12-room remodeled house, on high ground in mount of unsurpassed beauty, surrounding country; garage, barns, poultry houses; sacrifice, $16,000; exceptional terms. MORRIS & GERARD, 220 B'way, N. Y.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE.

To close estate, a small farm, 244 feet front and 133 rear; price, $900; first payment $20 and $10 per month; only 1½ miles walk from station; 50 minutes from New York and Flatbush Station; high and clear; first-class place for a home, farming, and chicken raising. Address Kennedy, 63 Times.

Will sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished, my new seven-room house; every improvement; newly decorated; close to station; excellent neighborhood; just outside city limits. Address A 55 Times.

BABYLON.

Fine houses to rent, $500 to $3,500; plots in finest locations, $500 to $15,000; bungalows, $3,500. J. W. Eaton, Babylon, L. I.

Have a nice little country home, will sell at a reasonable price and take a good big mortgage if desired. Chas. A. Squires, Owner, Port Jefferson Station, L. I.

Jamaica, near the new station, two lots, 50x100; also two business lots on Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park. Box 142, Floral Park, N. Y.

Fort Washington.—New year-round bungalow, stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,950; easy terms; plan, photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St.

Oyster Bay & along North Shore. Waterfronts a specialty. A. C. Foss, 341 Madison Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

A little chicken farm and vegetable garden, which you can buy for $10 per month; size of plot, 100x400; high ground, fine location; easy walk from Fanwood, N. J., railroad station. We will help you to build your home on these plots. Send for particulars and free railroad tickets. A. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Hillsdale Estates.—Splendid new 6-room house, bath, steam heat, concrete cellar, large attic; 4 minutes from station; block from school; 42 minutes Hudson tubes; $250 cash, balance like rent; also 5-room bungalow and 8-room house. Miller, 801 Singer Bldg.

Semi-Bungalows among the trees at beautiful Fanwood, N. J.; seven to nine rooms; hardwood finish; all latest improvements; sold on easy terms. Write us for free sets of plans. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Business Opportunities.

ASTONISHING BARGAIN.—Charming bungalow with rustic porch, beautiful shade, $545; fascinating mountain scenery and river; good fishing, boating, bathing; commutation 13c, 35 minutes out. Lackawanna, 53 Times Downtown.

Beautiful bungalow, restricted street, near station; six rooms and bath; oak floors; steam heat; every improvement; $4,500, $500 cash. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.—Furnished cottages for rent and sale. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

Two-family brick house, all improvements; Greenville section, Jersey City. 285 West 23d St., New York.

Dwellings, farms, lakes for sale or rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Large, light, airy, modern, 12-room house; two baths; laundry, garage; six acres; shade, brook; furnished or unfurnished; $60 month; 10 minutes from station. James Sheehan, Bedford Hills, Westchester County, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

New, six rooms, bath, large attic, furnished, modern, electricity, fine water, fireplace in living room; hill, overlooking Sound; near trolley; boating, bathing; price $350. C. H. Briggs, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Modern house wanted at Plainfield, N. J., from owner; Address, with full particulars, price, &c., Room 1,762, Woolworth Building, New York City.

Real Estate

To Let for Business Purposes.

Five-story loft and store building to let, 80x115, 2,459 3d Av., near 168th St., Bronx; rent $950 per month. Inquire agent, O. Meidelberger, 1,239 Franklin Av., near 168th St., Bronx.

New Whitehall Building.—Two fine offices. Sub-lease or rent at extremely low price. Possession at once. Manufacturer moving plant and New York office.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

To rent, desk room or office, large, light store, dry goods district. B 293 Times Downtown.

Light loft, 35x100, to sublet for manufacturing purposes; eleventh floor. 12 West 32d St.

Parlor floor for business purposes; divide to suit; very reasonable. 265 West 23d St.

Store, renovated, 57 Orchard St., near Grand St. Inquire Janitor, Room 7.

Bronx.

Photo studio, busy section Bronx, 25x100, well lighted by north light; very reasonable rent. Call and inspect. Wm. Oppenheim, 773 Westchester Av., Bronx. (Prospect St. Subway station.) 'Phone 5765 Melrose.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$20 MONTHLY RENTS BUNGALOW. Improvements; half hour out; privilege buying. Foster, Room 459, 200 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted—A $35,000 first mortgage at 5% for 3 to 5 years on property in a very aristocratic neighborhood. James E. Poe, 123 West 135th St. Telephone 8392 Morningside.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON 2D MORTGAGE in sums of not less than $25,000. LEWIS M. NORWOOD, 150 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

For rent furnished for three months from June 15, in Montrose section, an attractive house, 13 rooms, 2 baths; grounds, 200x245, with stable; 8 minutes from station; $450 for term. Apply J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, or South Orange N. J.

Brighton, Near Cobourg, Canada.—Furnished house for Summer, bath, garage, tennis court, vegetable garden, fruit, chickens. H. K. White, 904 Ogden Av., New York.

Three-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island; commutation $5.25. Address A. Fox, 205 East 9th St. or 'phone 3767 Orchard.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

7-room cottage, all improvements; acre; barn; rent $35; mile west Scarsdale station. Box 170, Madison Square Post Office.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A. A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av., 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; reference; special rate on lease.

Something very exceptional; six-room apartment; choicest furniture; will sell less than half price; will sublet apartment having finest view on Riverside Drive. Apt. 63, Grace Hill Court, corner 144th and Riverside Drive. Call any evening.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Four rooms; elegantly furnished in mahogany; cool and clean; player piano; one block from Subway; new house and new furniture; reference required; from June until November; $55. Valentine.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN, Broadway, at 72d St.

Six rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 8547.

For Rent until Sept. 1 or later; six-room corner apartment. West 58th St.; a beautiful, completely furnished home at unusual reduction to responsible party. Call 3052 Columbus.

121st St., 509 West, (Bancroft Apts.)—Beautiful, sunny apartment three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; elegantly and refined; reception room; excellent restaurant. See Mr. Yetman.

Modern elevator apartment to sublet, July-August; 6 outside rooms, 2 baths; no small children; references exchanged; Hudson overlook. 504 West 180th St. Apartment 62.

The Robert Fulton, 230 Riverside Drive, corner 85th; one room, kitchenette, bath, and shower; nicely furnished; player-piano; all conveniences; cosy, homelike; moderate.

On West End Av.—A 7-room apartment, elegantly furnished; rent $100 per month; a bargain. Address Box 4,100, Hotel Chesterfield, Riverside-on-Hudson.

200 Claremont.—Elegant, artistically furnished two rooms and kitchen; elevator apartment; reasonable; between Riverside, Broadway, 127th. Bolich.

Three large, cheerful rooms, kitchenette; elevator apartment; southern exposure; beautifully furnished; moderate rent. Apt. 3 J, 435 West 119th St.

Will rent my apartment of six large, airy rooms, bath, electricity, linen, silver, glass; $40 a month for Summer months. Sivori, 178 West 94th St.

Special low Summer rates for 1, 2, and 3 rooms; handsomely furnished; with hotel service; excellent neighborhood. 15-19 East 11th St.

95th, 319 West, (corner Riverside Drive.)—Well furnished, five rooms and bath; overlooking river; electricity; phone; elevator. Cloak.

Charmingly furnished seven large, light, outside rooms; between Broadway-Riverside; $70. Myles Standish, 'phone 2141 Morning.

$60.—Six rooms, cool, accessible, attractive; Colonial mahogany furniture; June-October. Apartment 24, 622 West 114th St.

Northeast corner 84th, West End Av.—Furnished apartment; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

Elevator Apartment, 4, 6 rooms, bath; $40, $50. Rose, 547 West 123d, (Broadway.)

Cool duplex apartment until Oct. 1. Inquire Superintendent, 257 West 86th St.

Four rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; until Sept. 15. The Elbe, corner 143d.

East Side.

40th St., 14 East.—One-room apartment and dressing room; artistic mahogany furniture; electricity; breakfasts. 2281 Murray Hill.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

Two rooms and bath in high-class apartment hotel to sublet, $30. 62 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Apartment to sublet—Beautiful apartment, six large rooms; low rent; from July 1 to Oct. 1; splendid view and location; present tenant leaving city. Apply Edith Ams, 601 West 168th. Washington Heights.

83D ST., 71 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

Are you moving? Special inducements, 4-6-room elevator apartments, $32 up. Manitou, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Telephone Leeman, Audubon 2060.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES'S PL., NEAR FULTON ST.

Six and seven-room apartments; $42 up; every modern convenience; walking distance to Subway; branch office on premises; booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 18 Willoughby St.

Business Opportunities.

Large manufacturer has opening for office manager who can take charge of help; one who can invest $1,000 in business; good position, liberal remuneration; hours 9 to 5. P 100 Times.

A close corporation requires additional capital for more rapid development; safe, profitable; strict investigation; confidential. X 218 Times.

A partner with $2,000 in established manufacturer's agency worth $5,000; investment fully secured; references exchanged. H 188 Times.

DENTIST.

A rare opportunity to purchase an unusually high-class ethical practice. P 119 Times.

Represent You Abroad.—Commissions executed personally; highest references furnished. M 348 Times Downtown.

Responsible firm seeks additional capital; will employ investor. Write H 129 Times.

Have $500, services, paying business; city, country. Box 84, 304 Washington St., B'klyn.

$5,000 to Invest—What have you to offer; legitimate business only. P 38 Times.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters. Largest capacity in city; deliveries when promised and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; filling names, addressing, mailing; samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1382 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Highest prices paid, pawn tickets, old gold, diamonds, &c.; strictest privacy. 203 West 23d St.

Lost

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 50602, for 100 shares in the name "Miss Eleanor Pillsbury." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.

Miss ELEANOR PILLSBURY.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. 50604-5, each for 100 shares in the name "Kate S. Curtis." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued.

Mrs. KATE S. CURTIS.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Park Hill Inn, Yonkers, and Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, gold cigarette case; initials E. B. E.; heavy reward. R. E. Effenstyn, 1,270 Broadway.

LOST.—Pass book No. 1,882 of Nineteenth Ward Bank, 180 East 72d St., New York City. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Silver and gold vanity case between 99th and 110th, Thursday evening; marked "E. W."; reward. Address Winn, 227 West 116th.

LOST.—Diamond ring, Tuesday night, June 3, around Brighton; liberal reward. Return Peck, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—$11, between 189th and Edgecombe Av., 220th and Broadway. Molloy, 95 Liberty St. Cortlandt 1884.

LOST.—Gold lorgnette, vicinity St. Nicholas Place, 150th-145th; liberal reward. O'Donnell, 245 West 128th.

LOST—Diamond engagement ring; 28th St. Station Subway; liberal reward. Kasson, 129 East 29th.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and monogram (S. R.) fob; liberal reward. S. Rich, 45 West 34th St.

LOST.—May 25, bar pin, 24 diamonds; reward. Address Box P 82 Times.

REWARD, no questions for immediate return to owner, at 145 East 34th St., of bag containing valuable papers and various articles.

$5,000 REWARD and no questions asked for return of contents of bag taken from 47-49 Malden Lane, Room 1,107, June 3, 1913. Address T. P. O., Box 1,577, New York City, or P. Theise, 49 Malden Lane, New York City.

$100 REWARD.

Lost—Thursday, June 5, between 41½ West 45th St. and 5th Av., envelope of Union Trust Co., (private branch,) containing money in bills. Return same to 41½ West 45th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

Want present address of Sir Robert Hudson Borwick of 16 Berkeley Square, London W., England, for the purpose of serving a subpoena on him to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner in the hearing of a divorce petition presented by Mary Mason Borwick against her husband, George Borwick, the son of the above Sir Robert Borwick. Reply America Scripps Advertising Offices, 13 South Molton St., W. London, England.

Schools.

Camp Champlain.—An ideal Summer camp for boys on Lake Champlain; twentieth year; every convenience for safety and comfort; waterproof tents, with floors; all land and water sports; leaders carefully chosen; host of food; long-distance 'phone. J. Clark Read, Berkeley School, New York.

Storage.

American Storage Co.—Store your furniture, $3; movine, $3 up; also boarding and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Hotel service; splendidly furnished rooms, with or without, private bath, $5-$10 per week; with meals, $12-$17 per week.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

83D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; Summer rates; excellent board; references.

62D ST., 23 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private bath; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 104, (between 27th and 28th.)—First-class board; Swedish home cooking; luncheon, 35 cents; dinner, 40 cents.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with or without board; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 108, (Near 30th St.)—Room and board; unexcelled table; location convenient to all cars; Summer rates.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy modern rooms; best board; country location; references.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; first class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.—Summer rates; double, $10; single, $7; excellent table.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; reference; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST, Block Park.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; superior table.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—First-class rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; prices reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; board; best location; select.

70TH, 151 WEST.—ROOMS, BATHS; HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; near Subway and "L" express; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—18th year. Large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in all rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool suites, single, private baths; special inducement for Summer.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, small, room; electricity, telephone; generous table; home environment.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Large, small room, private bath; Southern home; parlor dining.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; near Central Park; special Summer rates.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private baths; excellent board; reasonable; transients; table guests.

94TH ST., 50 WEST, (516 Riverside.)—Finest bachelor home in city, 32 rooms, 16 on one floor; all with running water or bath adjoining; meals if desired; artistic furnishings.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

96TH ST., 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; cuisine service exceptional; cool, attractive dining.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.)—Bright corner room; splendid cuisine; table guests.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; couples, bachelors, or Southerners.

113TH, 611 WEST.—In private family, near Drive; cool, handsomely furnished room; Summer prices; board optional. Apartment 61.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; home cooking.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Cool rooms; near Drive; table board a specialty; references.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Private Parisian family offers room, board refined business gentleman; $10; references.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; near Drive; table guests; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855. — The Woodbury country house, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; large grounds; chickens, vegetables. Audubon 4412.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 916, (105th St.)—Ideal Summer location; immaculate; appetizing food; private house; Summer rates. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall, Subway; rooms; 76 Pierrepont St.; bath; excellent table. Main 1159 W. Mrs. Henry.

Pianos and Organs.

$55—Good mahogany upright piano; standard maker; stool. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

Country Board.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.

It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet; THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 125.

Long Island.

TWO ADJOINING ROOMS, connecting baths, Far Rockaway's best location, near beach, station; new stucco home, four minutes from ocean; large porch; extremely cool; excellent table; only one other family; must be taken at once; $125 weekly for four adults or men. Ontwood, P 42 Times.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Avenue—Desirable, cool rooms, $125, until October. Balconies facing the ocean. Excellent board; reasonable.

Richmond.

The Willows, Huguenot Park, Staten Island; on the beach; new, modern home; excellent cuisine, shade trees, porches; references.

New Jersey.

LARGE, well-furnished rooms and board, suitable for two or family; good table; all conveniences; private cottage; near Sound and station; reasonable. 65 Lafayette St. Phone 246 W New Rochelle.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; respectable; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Private house; large, airy rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1878.

West Side.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; quiet, refined surroundings; moderate; also single.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy room; hot, cold water; private residence; telephone.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice, clean rooms; bath; $2 upward; men; telephone. Hughes.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Large room to rent; every convenience.

53D, 62 WEST.—A large room, with bath; also medium rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful, clean, comfortable, light, airy room; all conveniences; telephone.

56TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms, nicely furnished; telephone, bath, shower; homelike; $4 up.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

60TH ST., 22 WEST, (the New York.)—Single rooms, $4 per week and up; double rooms, $8 per week and up; room and bath, $8 per week and up; phone, electric light, running hot and cold water in every room; restaurant; Subway and "L" one block. Phone 9851 Col.

68TH ST., 88 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; breakfast if desired.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent; convenient Subway; reasonable; references.

69TH, 74 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; running water; refined neighborhood; reasonable. McEWAN.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nice large front room and bath. Also small room reasonable.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Single room; conveniences; attractive neighborhood. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Unusually large front room, siutable for two; private family.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and single rooms, baths adjoining; private house; gentlemen.

79TH ST, 148 WEST.—Double and single rooms, light, clean, and well furnished; hot and cold running water, bath on each floor; reasonable; convenient to Subway and elevated.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, exclusive apartment; telephone; references. Smith.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Cool, delightful large room; also small; half price; Subway.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautiful front rooms, double, medium size; private house.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium rooms; private bath; electric light, telephone; ideal location; very reasonable.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, superior accommodations, gentlemen conveniences; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., WEST.—Room; exclusive, elevator apartment; gentleman. Mooney, 2,220 Broadway. 9298 Schuyler.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large, small rooms; northern, southern exposure; "L"; telephone; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Medium, single rooms; adjoining baths; private family; board optional.

82D, 134 WEST.—Medium-sized room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; Summer prices.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Elegant room; suitable two; private bath; small room; private.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; private house. Phone 8725 Schuyler.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Delightful single room; lavatory; elevator apartment; telephone; reasonable. Brien.

93D, 35 WEST.—Attractive large, cool front rooms; running water; "L" block; phone; $8.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable for business woman. By appointment. The West Point.

143 WEST, 97TH ST.
Good rooms; board optional; Summer rates.

96TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large room, lavatory; Subway; telephone; private family. Farrell.

98TH, (794 West End Av.)—Exceptionally nice, large, cool rooms; exclusive neighborhood; private family; homelike and clean. 3997 River.

101ST ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside rooms; clean, cool, independent; elevator, electricity; valet service; kitchen privileges; Summer rates; manager. Tel. 1763 Riverside. J. E. Gray.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

106TH, 113 WEST.—Large, light room, with private family; $4.00; gentlemen; references. De Young.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, unfurnished; other rooms, furnished; $3.50 to $6. Minor, fourth floor, east, apartment.

107TH ST. (2783 Broadway).—Delightfully cool room; view Hudson; elevator; telephone. Apartment 6 A.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Front suite; also cheerful, airy, single rooms. Apartment 31.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Bright, attractive room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH, 404 WEST. (Broadway Subway.)—Light, attractive rooms overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room. Apartment 54.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Breezy; Morningside Heights; airy rooms; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH ST., 403 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; attractive rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 41.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; also cool single rooms. Apartment 52.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Large, attractive light room, elevator house, near Columbia; $4. 'Phone 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

121ST, 509 WEST, Opposite Teachers College, Columbia.—Beautiful, double room, kitchenette; single room; excellent restaurant. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST, 362 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; every convenience; telephone; private; moderate; board optional.

121ST ST., 501 WEST. — Delightful front room; beautiful view; also another smaller; elevator, &c. Apartment 56.

122D, 512 WEST.—Columbia instructor; clean room; elevator, electricity, telephone; $3. Dashiell.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Rooms facing park; kitchen; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 31.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Front rooms, $3 up; also small apartment; elevator. Sherman.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive, cool corner rooms; elevator; telephone; references. Apt. 51.

123D, 150 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, cool rooms; piano; near Subway, elevated.

134TH ST, 512 WEST.—Sunny room, kitchen; $2.50; telephone; exceptional for business woman. Holmen.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Light, airy room to rent. Apartment 21.

151ST, 504 WEST.—Nice cozy room; elevator; telephone; electric light; Summer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Near 91st Subway.—Excellent, large room or suite in private family, with or without private bath; breakfast if desired; reasonable to one or two gentlemen; references. P 28 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large room; small room; half price for Summer; choicest in city; Subway; private family.

Help Wanted Female.

BOOKKEEPER, neat beginner, to assist accountant; $7. Apply 9. A. M., 580 Broadway, fourth floor.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Reduced Summer rates; stenography, secretarial, English, accountancy, and social amenities.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

A GROWING EASTERN MAIL ORDER HOUSE HAS AN OPENING FOR A MERCHANDISE MAN; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN NEED APPLY; A SPLENDID FUTURE WITH AN INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS TO THE RIGHT MAN; OPPORTUNITY IS UNUSUAL; ALL REPLIES REGARDED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, &c. P 121 TIMES.

SALESMAN for city and vicinity to sell a popular line of ladies' waists on commission basis. American Lace and Garment Co., 42 West 15th St.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installment, $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary; commission. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced suburban real estate men wanted by large building company; live men can make $100 every week. Call 1,047 79th St., Brooklyn.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

Instruction

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Reduced Summer rates; stenography, secretarial, English, accountancy, and social amenities.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted

Female.

A CAPABLE, accurate, rapid, industrious stenographer and typist, wishes position; $6; highest references. S., 105 East Broadway.

A lady closing her house for the Summer would like to find place for her chamber maid and waitress; they can be seen at present employers, 41 West 87th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12.

A LADY leaving town recommends woman in her employ as cook; does plain washing; can be seen at present employer's, 714 Madison Av.

A REFINED young girl, (Scandinavian,) wants position as nurse. P 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Thoroughly competent; ten years' experience; familiar with office work. Highest references. Address Competent, M 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER — Experienced, knowledge stenography, typewriting; high school graduate; moderate salary. A. Tendler, 83 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; possesses all essential qualifications; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge; best references. M 318 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Swedish; understands German, American cooking; references; friend, waitress; together, separate. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOK, good, has first-class city references. 241 East 94th, first floor.

GOOD DRESSMAKER; excellent cutter and fitter, good remodeler. 214 West 31st St.

LADY wishes to place French maid in city during Summer months; half day's work general housework, plain sewing; can be highly recommended. 7509 Columbus, 5 to 7 P. M. Address H 144 Times.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open air drying; private house; reference. Reed, 862 East 224th St.

NURSE.—French; take baby from birth; nagar, $35; references. Nurse, 228 West 24th St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, educated, decires position in country as confidential secretary, or office country hotel. P 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; best reference for competency, reliability, willingness; knowledge Spanish; times hard; needs position; high school graduate. O'Donnell, 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate, desires position where attention and good work secure advancement. Carrie Bauger, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2094.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary nominal; best references. Schultz, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; seven months' experience; $6. M 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; educated, accurate, neat; highest references; $12. P 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Fluent correspondent; painstaking, trustworthy, experienced; $10. M 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Neat, capable girl; beginner; no agency; $6. M 812 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; best references; moderate salary. M 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; high school education; $6. M 349 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly up; trial balance; financial statements.

HAYWOOD'S PAGEANT CHEERS UP STRIKERS

Not a Doleful Note Following It at Sunday Meeting Where Miss Flynn Is the Exhorter.

SPEAKS BOLDLY FOR SCOTT

Paterson's Police Chief Hit and Boycott of Unsympathetic Business Men Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 8.—"Big Bill" Haywood's "Paterson Strike Pageant Company," which the Industrial Workers of the World proudly term the biggest theatrical troupe on earth, returned to Paterson on a special train of fourteen cars early this morning. The 1,029 members of the company who had appeared in Madison Square Garden, New York, Saturday night, where they played the Paterson silk strike to an audience of more than 12,000 persons, were a jubilant lot, and there was not one among them who was not ready to return to New York and repeat the big show if "Big Bill," the I. W. W. agitator, said the word.

The strike-actors and strike-actresses had no more than finished their morning coffee when the rumor began to circulate that the show would return to New York at an early date to play a week's engagement in Madison Square Garden. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Haywood's chief lieutenant, who has one of the four speaking parts in the pageant, was asked about the report at Haledon this afternoon, and she said that nothing definite had been decided. It was possible, however, she said, that last night's performance in Madison Square Garden, as a result of which the I. W. W. coffers were enriched to the extent of about $5,000, might not be repeated at all.

There was a crowd of about 10,000 on the green at Haledon this afternoon, among them being the entire cast and chorus of Haywood's big spectacle. The 9,000 who had not been drafted from the looms to the stage seemed a bit jealous of the lucky 1,029, and it was said that Haywood might see fit to increase his company to twice its original strength in the event of another performance.

"Fellow Paterson actors and actresses," said Miss Flynn, addressing the 10,000 from the upper porch of the cottage on the edge of the green, "I congratulate you on the splendid début you made in Madison Square Garden last night. I have no doubt that David Belasco will take every one of you; and, just think, if he does you will never have to go back to the mills again.

"When I think of the performance you gave in New York last night I cannot help but wonder if you are as good dyers and weavers as you are actors and actresses. If you are, and I have no doubt on that score, the mill owners are certainly foolish not to come to terms with you. Now, this is all I have to say about the big show, and for a few minutes I want to talk to you about Alexander Scott.

"Paterson now enjoys the exclusive honor of being the only city in the United States where the free press is dead and buried. A jury of Paterson has found Scott guilty of 'hostility to government,' and Judge Klenert has sentenced him to State prison for an indeterminate term of from one to fifteen years.

"What did Scott do? He took Chief of Police Bimson at his word and wrote an editorial about him calling him the chief strikebreaker. Bimson had himself said he would be that very thing, although I think his reputation as a breaker of strikes has suffered a great deal these past four months.

"This conviction of Scott is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on labor. If it is just, why, then, the men you elect to office become not your servants but your masters, and every man who runs for office and says anything against an opponent who happens to hold the office sought is guilty of the same crime of which Scott has been so unjustly convicted. Has any one the nerve to say that District Attorney Whitman is guilty of hostility to government because he has denounced the police and sent the grafters and thieves and murderers among them to prison? Certainly not.

"I say right here that we all agree with every word that Scott said and we will back him up, and if they don't like it they can send us all to the penitentiary.

"Then there is that unlawful assembly outrage, when they convicted thirty-eight of our people, among them a shy girl not yet in long dresses. If it is an unlawful assemblage to walk around a silk mill, then tell me why it's lawful to walk around a church or a theatre or to gather around a baseball scoreboard. I tell you that if Scott and Quinlan and those thirty-eight go to prison, why, then there is not one among you who is not a criminal of the same type."

The woman agitator next denounced what she termed the "Paterson brand of law and order," and then paid her respects to the business men of the city who had not supported the strikers.

"These business men of Paterson," she cried, "will go down in history as the Benedict Arnolds of this strike. You want to remember these Paterson business men. I don't know whether it is indictable or not, but call it boycott if you want to, for we are going to jail anyhow."

After Miss Flynn, Arturo Giovanitti spoke in Italian, and then "Big Bill" Haywood ended the meeting with a speech, most of which he devoted to the big show he gave in Madison Square Garden last night.

The success of the Madison Square venture has given new hope to the agitator, and fresh courage to the strikers. There were no gloomy notes at Haledon to-day.

PASTOR DEFENDS AGITATORS.

Popular Government Ends When Free Speech Ceases, Says Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—The Rev. James A. Fairley, pastor of the Unitarian Church here, following up the recent action of the Board of Trustees in voting to open the church to the Socialists and silk mill strikers for their meetings, preached a sermon this morning on "Why the Unitarian Church Is Interested in Free Speech."

"Free speech," he said, "is a God-given right, and society has no right to interfere. People should have the privilege to say and feel as they please.

"This church does not stand for any particular plan of social revolution. We are interested in the strikers because they are poor and needy. The continued strike has left many of them penniless and they and their families are hungry. The Paterson strikers tell us their labor is not paid for according to what it earns, and they do not get the proper per cent. of the wealth their labor creates, but the general public has come to distrust the leaders employed by the strikers, claiming they incite to riot and revolution."

Mr. Fairley then referred to the recent conviction and sentence of Editor Scott of the Socialist paper in Paterson, who was fined $250 and sentenced to serve not less than one year nor more than fifteen years in State Prison for criticising the Paterson police and assailing the Government. He said:

"What would happen in this country if that sort of thing became general? Can you imagine the party not in power being forbidden to criticise the party in power. From what I can learn this Paterson editor said nothing about the Paterson police half as serious or critical as the New York papers have said about the New York police the past year, but no New York editor has been indicted. When the freedom of the press ends then our popular Government ceases."

TWO SMOKERS FINED.

Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Police Court yesterday held that it was a violation of the law to smoke in the entrances of the Subway, and imposed fines of $2 each on two men whose arrest had been caused Saturday afternoon at the Seventy-second Street station by James D. Mallonee of 2,131 Broadway, President of the J. D. Mallonee Company, manufacturers of steel type, at Mount Vernon.

The defendants were Allen L. Smidt, an attorney, of 75 West Seventy-first Street, and Clarence A. Boyce of 247 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Dr. Charles G. Pease of 101 West Seventy-second Street, who has caused many arrests on the charge of smoking in the Subway, was in court as a spectator.

ROAD STUDIES ACCIDENTS.

Pennsylvania Finds That 70 Per Cent. Could Have Been Prevented.

In the last year an investigation has been made of every accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, whether it was the case of a woman tripping on station steps or the derailment of a passenger train. These accidents have been analyzed to arrive at their fundamental causes. It has been learned that about 70 per cent. of all accidents in 1912 could have been prevented if employes had exercised special caution.

To give every employe the benefit of this investigation, a book has been compiled giving what are called "Safety Hints and Suggestions for the Prevention of Personal Injury Accidents."

In addition to distributing these suggestions for accident prevention, the General Manager has made a personal appeal for the co-operation of every employe. He says:

"While in all railroad operations the safety of passengers is the first consideration, the problems presented in protecting its employes in many respects are identical, and in safeguarding the latter the safety of the public is also largely secured. The ultimate aim of the safety work is to develop in each employe a sense of personal responsibility, not alone in taking measures for his own safety, but for that of his fellow-employe as well."

PUBLICITY MAYOR'S DUTY.

Talcott Williams Condemns Suppression of News by City Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, June 8.—In an address at the conference of Mayors here Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the School of Journalism of New York, referred to existing conditions in the metropolis and asserted that the differences between the administration and certain New York newspapers were due to a misunderstanding on both sides.

He said it was the duty of Mayors, instead of countenancing the suppression of news or giving out to reporters announcements of important municipal projects in a hurried and slipshod manner and blaming the newspapers for any inaccuracy, to make careful abstracts of important documents and take pains to see that the reporters fully understood the municipal announcements, thus keeping in close touch with the voters who elected the executive.

The responsibility, he said, lay primarily with the city officials to see that, instead of suppression of events in municipal circles, the public was taken into the confidence of the administration through the medium of the newspapers and every step made plain.

STEVENS COMMENCEMENT.

Class Day To-day and Graduating Exercises To-morrow.

The baccalaureate sermon at Stevens Institute of Technology was preached yesterday by the Right Rev. Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark, at the Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken.

The class day exercises will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock on the lawn at Castle Point, Hoboken. At 3 o'clock a baseball game between the Faculty and seniors will take place on Castle Point Field. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association takes place in the Stevens Auditorium to-night.

To-morrow morning the forty-first annual commencement exercises will be held in the auditorium, when the degree of Mechanical Engineer will be conferred on the members of the graduating class and the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering will be conferred upon James Mapes Dodge, past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The address to the graduating class will be by William Wilson Finley, President of the Southern Railway Company. To-morrow afternoon President and Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys will give their annual reception at Castle Stevens. On Tuesday evening the junior class will give a farewell reception to the graduating class at the castle.

EAST ORANGE CELEBRATES.

Churches Begin Week's Observance of Fiftieth Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 8.—Every one of the thirty churches in East Orange was decorated to-day with at least one American flag, and every minister had something to say regarding the fact that the city was now observing its fiftieth anniversary.

A parade at the end of the week and a dinner on Saturday night will close the festivities. A fireworks display, school exhibits, athletic games, band concerts, and a general suspension of business for three days will be other features of the observance.

FOR A QUIET FOURTH.

Early Morning Sleep Destroyers to be Fined in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 8.—The peace and quiet of Morristown will not be broken in the early morning on next July 4. The boy who sets off firecrackers and other sleep destroyers before 5 o'clock in the morning will do so at the risk of being taken to court and fined. The noise must be compressed within a few hours and it must stop before 11 o'clock in the evening.

Morristown has felt the influence of the "safe and sane" idea, but heretofore no Common Council has had the courage to restrict the hours in which noise might be made.

EAGERNESS TO HEAR 'POISON PEN' CASE

Complainant Too Ill to Appear To-day, but Accused Woman Will Be in Court.

POLICE EXPECT A CROWD

Post Office Inspectors Alert and Masons Interested Because of Secrets Revealed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 8.—The police are expecting the largest crowd that ever jammed its way into the little court room in the City Hall when the "poison pen" case is called at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It will be the biggest day Judge Owen P. Mahon has experienced during the years he has presided over the Municipal Court.

The announcement made yesterday that Mrs. Charles F. Jones will be unable to appear because of ill health has not detracted in the least from the interest in the hearing. Scores of women are eager to get a glimpse of Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard, the accused, and there is little doubt that there will be a fashionable gallery present long before the case is called.

Among the witnesses subpoenaed are Ernest and Thomas Jones, brothers of Dr. Charles F. Jones, husband of the complainant, and their wives, and Dr. Harrison M. Dunn, a brother of the accused woman, who has stood steadfastly by her since her arrest a week ago yesterday.

Two other important witnesses from outside the city, it was learned to-day, will also be present, together with Postal Inspectors, who will hear the evidence with a view to learning whether there is sufficient ground for an investigation by the Federal authorities for misuse of the mails.

Mrs. Pollard's husband, who left Elizabeth last Monday to attend a convention in Chicago, returned home yesterday and will be in court with his wife.

It is probable that none of the letters, except the one attached to the complaint, will be read at the hearing. Abe J. David, counsel for Mrs. Jones, wants to prove a prima facie case. With this alone Samuel Schleimer, counsel for Mrs. Pollard, is expected to put up a fight to save Mrs. Pollard from being held for the Grand Jury, and this may force the complainant's counsel to introduce other letters.

Prominent members of the Masonic order have become interested in the proceedings through the fact that one of the letters is said to have revealed the first, second, and third degrees of Masonry.

Mrs. Pollard has been practically a prisoner in her home in Madison Avenue since last Sunday. She has seldom been known to miss the Sunday services in Christ Church, where she is one of the most active workers. She did not attend any of the services this morning, however. Her little daughter, Evelyn, was present at the 10:30 o'clock service. Mrs. Pollard's pastor, the Rev. Henry H. Oberly, D. D., preached what many considered a rather pointed sermon on "The Lost Sheep." He talked of persons having "outward respectability" and performing all the duties of Christians and at the same time being insincere within themselves.

Little credence is given to the story that one of the letters sent Mrs. Jones contained a threat to kidnap her little son, Charles. Some of the letters did refer to the child, but there is nothing in the complaint or in any of the letters so far as is known referring to a kidnapping.

DROWNED IN HANDCUFFS.

Police Puzzled by Body of Man Found in Hoboken Dock.

The body of a man with his hands and arms strapped tightly to his chest was found floating in the slip of Pier 5 at Hoboken late yesterday afternoon. Capt. William Ronk of the railroad tugboat Lackawanna saw the body bobbing around alongside of his vessel, and he drew it upon the deck with a boathook. The hands were held in leather handcuffs, and heavy leather straps were drawn around arms and body.

At first the body was supposed to be that of a prisoner who had escaped from United States Deputy Marshal Louis Beekman of Jersey City. The Marshal raided a counterfeiter's den near Shadyside and arrested three men. While taking them across the Fort Lee Ferry to Manhattan one of the prisoners jumped through the ferryboat window and was drowned. Beekman said his prisoner wore steel handcuffs and was drowned nearly a month ago, while the body found yesterday had not been in the water more than three or five days, according to Dr. King, the County Physician.

The clothing on the body found yesterday contained nothing by which it could be identified. He was 5 feet and 3 inches in height, weighed 140 pounds, wore a blue suit of good material, light underwear, and black lace shoes. The handcuffs and straps on the body were similar to those used for restraining inmates of lunatic asylums. At the asylum on Blackwell's Island and the Hudson County Asylum it was said no patients were missing.

WANTS TO BEAT WESTON.

Ex-Newsboy Will Cover Same Route as the Veteran Walker.

Edward Payson Weston, who started last Monday on a walk of 1,500 miles to Minneapolis, is to have a competitor. Samuel A. Debbs of 853 Caudwell Avenue, the Bronx, will start over the same course this morning with the intention of arriving at the end of his journey two weeks ahead of the veteran of the road. Debs will start from the City Hall this morning at 11:45 o'clock, carrying a letter from Mayor Gaynor to Mayor Wallace G. Nye of Minneapolis.

On Feb. 19 Debs walked from Amarillo to Bovina, Texas, eighty-two miles, in nineteen hours, and he says he broke the world's record made previously by Weston for consecutive miles covered in that time. Debs is a former newsboy, and the Newspaper Mail Deliverers' Union, of which he is a member, will start him off to-day with a brass band. He is the ex-President and Vice President of the Central Federated Union here. He is a vegetarian, and says he will depend upon cereals and coffee as his principal food for the trip.

THÉ DANSANT

(As Given in Paris)

Every afternoon from 4 to 7, beginning Monday, June 9, in the

AERIAL GARDENS AT MURRAY'S,

42D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

Novel Features of entertainment.

N. B.—Monsieur Andre and Mlle. Fleury will present their artistic dances.

57TH STORY TOWER FLOODED ON A TEST

Fire Department Tries Woolworth Building Pressure, and People Passing Are Drenched.

DOWNPOUR LIKE HEAVY RAIN

The City's Own High Power Not Used at All—Streams Available All the Way to the Top.

Any doubt the Fire Department may have had of being able to put out quickly a fire on any one of the fifty-seven floors of the Woolworth Building, at Broadway and Park Place, was disposed of yesterday by a test of the pressure systems and fire-fighting apparatus within the building, which forced the water through a six-inch pipe to the fifty-fourth floor of the tower, where the stream curved over toward Broadway and showered it like a giant fountain. From the fifty-fourth floor a system of hose lines easily carried the streams of water further aloft to the top of the tower, 791 feet above the street.

A high wind broke the streams of water as they fell earthward and carried the spray over the General Post Office to Park Row and City Hall Park, almost to the City Hall. Pedestrians on Broadway and some persons in passing automobiles and cars were drenched with the downpour, which fell upon them like a heavy rainfall.

The regular city supply of water was used for the test, which, with its ordinary pressure for hydrant and general household use, does not go much above the fourth to the sixth floors, so a pump in the basement capable of exerting a pressure of 395 pounds was started, forcing 500 gallons up the nearly 800 feet of pipes every minute.

The city's fire-fighting high-pressure service was not used. This is used only by the Fire Department, and cannot be turned into buildings except when used for fires, because a regulating device would be necessary to control the pressure.

Those who inspected the test were Battalion Chief G. C. Webber of the First Division in Duane Street, Capt. Patrick Walsh and Acting Deputy Chief Sweet of the same district; representatives of the Fire Prevention Bureau; Arthur F. Worden, representing the New York Fire Insurance Exchange; representatives of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters; C. J. Simons and D. Denery of the W. C. Cornell Company, who installed the fire apparatus; W. R. Suiter and A. T. Newman, representing Cass Gilbert, the architect of the building, and A. L. Webster, consulting engineer of the building.

$60 and $70 Woolens Added to Our Spring Silk-Lined Serge Sale, at $22.50

We often sell two suits for what one suit as good costs elsewhere. But here is a chance to buy a two-piece suit at one-third its value. We secured enough imported woolens to make 300 suits—materials Fifth Ave. tailors get $60 and $70 for. Think of it! You can get a two-piece suit, if you come early, silk lined, strictly guaranteed for style and workmanship,

Made to Measure, $22.50

We have enough imported blue, black and grey serges left to make 200 suits. Every man needs a serge suit this Summer. Samples on request.

Broadway & Ninth St. **Arnheim**

Established 1859 **TYSON & CO.** Established 1859

Best Seats for the Summer Hit

Lew Fields in ALL ABOARD

At our usual advance of 50c. above the box office price

DOWNTOWN

96 Broadway—Telephone 9100 Rector

UPTOWN OFFICES

1122 Broadway at 25th Street Phone 9500 Mad. Sq.

Longacre Building 42nd Street and Broadway Phone 4080 Bryant

International Polo Match Tickets now on sale

California

is a land of few caprices. All year the flowers bloom and the sun shines; seldom is the weather cold, seldom hot. Winter and summer alike, it's an ideal resort; a perfect paradise for all out-door sports.

Special Tourist Fares

during the Summer to Pacific Coast points via

Southern Pacific

SUNSET ROUTE

The great scenic highway between

New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Oregon—the most picturesque part of the country.

Rock Ballast Roadbed, Electric Block Signals. Oil Burning Locomotives.

For Literature, Rates, Information, Tickets and Reservations, address, phone or call

366 Broadway Cor. Franklin St. | 1158 Broadway Cor. 27th St. | 39 Broadway Near Bowling Green

PHONE FRANKLIN 3935

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Simple Reliable Durable Inexpensive Guaranteed

Regular, Safety and Self-Filling Types

$2.50 *and Upwards*

From the Best Local Dealers

L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York

Greatest Growth in Sunday Advertising

Of the five New York Sunday newspapers leading in volume of advertising, THE NEW YORK TIMES during May made the largest GAIN in Sunday advertising—41,823 agate lines.

The Sunday TIMES appeals more strongly than any other Sunday newspaper to intelligent and discriminating people.

High-Class Advertisers Cultivate High-Class Readers

Registered Trade Mark *Established Half a Century*

Linen Sheets and Bed Coverings

For Summer Use

Linen Sheets (per pair)
Single bed size $5.50, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00 and up.
Double " " 6.75, 8.00, 9.00, 10.50 and up.

Pillow Cases 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50 pair.

Light Weight Spreads
Single bed size $1.35, 1.50, 3.50 each.
Double " " 1.50, 1.75, 3.75 each.

Summer Blankets (per pair)
Single bed size $4.50, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 and up.
Double " " 6.00, 9.00, 10.00 and up.

Cotton Comfortables $2.00, 3.00 each.

Wool Filled Comfortables $3.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00 each and up.

Commencing Saturday next, the 14th inst., and continuing until further notice, this store will close at 12 o'clock Saturdays and 5 o'clock other days.

James McCutcheon & Co., 5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts.

Wallach Bros.

B'way at 29th St. (Southwest Corner)

3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-8 W. 125th St. } Open Evenings

Mohair Suits $15.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx made them—a guarantee of big value in itself—

A MAN 'most *can't* get hot in a mohair suit—and when Summer comes *really* on—the cooler you can keep the better. Our Mohair Suits are mighty good looking and wonderful values at their price $15.

Walpole Bros.

Irish Linen Manufacturers

TABLE DAMASKS

In All Reliable Grades

An examination of the prices quoted below will show that we make not only the very rich qualities of damasks for which we are well known, but a full line of medium grade. These linens are woven on our own looms and give excellent satisfaction in appearance and wear.

NAPKINS—BREAKFAST SIZE
2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 5.75, 7.50, 9.00

NAPKINS—DINNER SIZE
4.00 4.75, 5.00, 5.25, 6.50, 7.75, 10.75, 13.00

CLOTHS

2x2	2.75,	3.00,	3.25,	3.75,	4.25,	5.00,	6.50, 8.00
2x2½	3.50,	3.75,	4.00,	4,50,	5.00,	6.25,	8.25, 10.00
2x3	4.25,	4.50,	5.00,	5.25,	6.50,	7.50,	10.00, 12.00
2¼x2¼	4.25,	6.75,	8.75,	9.00,	9.50,	10.00,	11.00, 13.50
2½x2½	4.50,	5.00,	5.25,	5.50,	6.50,	7.75,	10.00, 11.50
2½x3	5.50,	6.00,	6.25,	6.50,	8.00,	9.50,	12.25, 14.00
2½x4	7.50,	8.00,	8.50,	9.00,	10.50,	13.25,	16.75, 19.75

Please Write for Price List.

PURE FLAX TRADE MARK

373 Fifth Avenue, New York
Also of
LONDON DUBLIN BELFAST MELBOURNE
Factories:—Belfast and Waringstown, Ireland
Established 1766

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH
England vs. America
At Meadow Brook Club Polo Field
Westbury, L. I.
JUNE 10th AND 14th
Desirable East Stand seats are now on public sale at the office of the COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS, Nos. 6 and 8 East 46th Street, at $5.00 per seat, for the entire series. $2.50 for single days.
Seats may also be secured at the offices of Meldrim & Co., 27 Broadway, and at the Tyson Ticket Offices at the various hotels.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50c.
Special trains direct to Polo Field will leave Pennsylvania Station, 7th Av. & 32d St., at 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, and 3:30 P. M.
From Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 2:45, and 3:00 P. M.
Trains will return from Meadow Brook to the Pennsylvania Station immediately after the close of the Matches, stopping at Jamaica to transfer passengers for Brooklyn. The last train will not leave Meadow Brook until one hour after the Match is concluded.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Mat. Tom'w, 50c-$1.50.
LAST WEEK | HONEYMOON EXPRESS
Grace La Rue—AL JOLSON—Ina Claire

LYRIC
42nd, W. of B'way.
TWICE DAILY
2:30 and 8:30.
25c 50c
ACTUAL PICTORIAL RECORDS
THE UNDYING STORY OF
CAPT. SCOTT
AND Animal Life IN THE Antarctic
Remarkable and inspiring.—Times.
Most remarkable pictures ever taken.—World.
Profoundly stirring.—Sun.
LECTURE THAT THRILLS and GRIPS

44TH ST. ROOF GARDEN Just West of B'way.
Every Evening at 8:15. Except Sunday.
LEW FIELDS in "ALL ABOARD"

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Gilbert-Sullivan Company in IOLANTHE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ROMANCE

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45.
4 ONE-ACT PLAYS THAT MADE THE GRAND GUIGNOL IN PARIS FAMOUS.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat. 10c, 20c, 30c
STOCK CO. GEO. M. COHAN'S 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2.
Thursday, West Point Night.
JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL. with JOSEPH CAWTHORN

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. West 42d St., near B'way
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Thursday.
Ziegfeld Follies
100—WORLD'S GREATEST CAST—100.

LIBERTY Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
West 42d St. Evs. 8:10 sharp.
Last 6 Nights. Last 2 Matinees.
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GLOBE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed.
LAST 8 TIMES.
FRITZI SCHEFF in her great Success, MLLE. MODISTE

INDIAN PLAYERS IN HIAWATHA
Open Air Theatre at Fieldston, Twice a day, 4, 8:30, except Sunday.
Between Riverdale and Van Cortlandt. Subway to Van Cortlandt. Five minute walk, or motor buses for 10 cents from subway to pageant. Reserved seats $1.50. Boxes (holding six) $10.00. McBride's and Tyson's. Unreserved seats at entrance $1.00. Mondays 50c. Children under fifteen, half price. Special rates for schools and clubs. Auspices, WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE, 46 East 29th Street. Tel. 4190 Mad. Sq.

ASTOR 45 St. B'way Every Day, incl. Sun. 2:30 & 8:20. 25 & 50c
100th Time To-night. Souvenirs to Ladies.
"QUO VADIS?" LAST WORD IN PHOTO PLAYS.

GRAND 23d St., 8th Ave. PRICES 20 & 30.
4 TIMES DAILY, 2, 4, 7 & 9.
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG GREATEST MOTION PICTURES IN THE WORLD.

F. F. PROCTOR'S 5th AVE. THEATRES B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c., $1
23d ST. nr. 6th Av.
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Emma Dunn & Co., Mlle. Lucille & Cockie (The Human Bird), Grace Hamond, Ephye Snowden & Earl Benham, others.
A unique blending of classy vaudeville, kinemacolor and black and white photo plays. Continuous from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Modest prices. Bills Changed Mon. & Thurs.

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Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in 'Peg o' My Heart.'

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The World's Greatest Playhouse.
NEW—Daily Mat. 25c—Anniversary Week.

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American Roof Atop American Thea. EVERY EVE. AT 8:15.
Daisy Harcourt, Circumstantial Evidence, Behind the Footlights, Hilton & Malleo, 8 others.
SEATS RESERVED 25c. AND 50c.

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CHORUS GIRL'S LUCK IN NEW YORK, with Mlle. De Leon, original "Girl in Blue."

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WEST 44TH STREET,
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Within One Block of Ten Theatres.
SINGLE ROOMS $1.00 per day up
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RESTAURANT
Table d'Hote Lunch..50 cts.
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Also a la carte.....Music

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MADISON AVE. FIREPROOF 92ST 1 BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK HOMELIKE
A refined, select, fireproof, homelike hotel; handsomely furnished throughout; 15 minutes to 42d St.; all theatres and amusements; family and transient trade especially solicited.
Room and Bath, $1.50-$2.00.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $4.00.
Special Rates by Month or Year.
RESTAURANT.
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Between Riverside Drive and Central Park. New York City's Largest Uptown Hotel
Large rooms, large closets and all comforts of the best New York Hotels at one-third less price. Within ten minutes of shopping and theatre centres. Subway station at the door.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
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Large rooms, with private bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor bedroom and bath, $2.50 per day.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK CORNER WEST 130TH ST.
Bathing. Aerolite Ascensions. Fireworks Thurs.

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That delightful little dinner for two or more. Better than the table d'hote because it affords a wider choice of foods, each dish being cooked to order and served without delay. Better than the a la carte because you may fix the price to suit yourself.

'Phone or arrange with the head waiter on your arrival.

The Hungarian Band and the Cabaret continue to give their unique entertainment, imparting an "Atmosphere of Two Continents."

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Dine in the Open Air Garden
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REISENWEBER'S
58th Street & Columbus Circle
$1.25 Delicious Frog Dinner
(From 6 to 9 P. M.)
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DANCING EVENINGS AT 9.
Vienna Court Theatre Orchestra.

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290 Broadway, Corner Reade St.
Business Men's Lunch 45 Cts.
Ladies' Dining Room.